The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

IN THIS ISSUE

Traditional Buddhistic Calm Forgotten as Kuomintang Leaders Lambast Each Other in Democratic Western Fashion

Seiyukai Doesn't Like Japan's Present China Policy

The Passing of Shanghai's Largest Land-Owner

The Feetham Report---Its Practical Value

Chiang Kai-shek Heads 300,000 Troops in Anti-Communist Drive

Digging Up China's Past . . . . . By Harry Paxton Howard

China's Five-Thousand Year Plan---In China
. . . . . By James W. Bennett

China---Biggest Customer of America's Ph. D. Degrees
. . . . . By Art Yun

Bandit Suppression and the Canton Rebellion . . . By R. S. Yu

The North Manchurian Grain Market . . . . . By E. U. Barung

Suggested Remedy for the "Suicide Epidemic" . By Chon Ying Chang

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute
Lessons (Lesson No. 24) . . . . By Prof. W. A. Scharffenberg

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Seiyukai Doesn't Like Japan's Present China Policy..... 125
The Passing of Shanghai's Largest Land-Owner..... 126
Traditional Buddhistic Calm Forgotten as Kuomintang Leaders Lambast Each Other in Democratic Western Fashion 127
The Feetham Report—Its Practical Value..... 129
Chiang Kai-shek Heads 300,000 Troops in Anti-Communist Drive..... 132

Special Articles

Suggested Remedy for the "Suicide Epidemic" ..... By Chon Ying Chang 137
The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons ..... (Lesson No 24) .....By Prof. W. A. Scharffenberg 139
Digging Up China's Past.....By Harry Paxton Howard 140
China's Five-Thousand Year Plan—In China.....By James W. Bennett 140
China—Biggest Customer of America's Ph D. Degrees .....By Art Yun 144
The North Manchurian Grain Market..By E U. Barung 145
Bandit Suppression and the Canton Rebellion.....By R. S. Yu 146
In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction 148
Men and Events 154
New Books of Interest in the Far East..... 156
Who's Who in China 158
Shanghai Lumber Trade and Market Outlook in China ... . By Edgar W. O'Harow 160
"How Can I ?" ..... By Florence Wong 162
What the Ships Carry between America and China 9

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
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Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

SEIYUKAI DOESN'T LIKE JAPAN'S PRESENT CHINA POLICY

THE Japanese *Rengo* service issued a report from Tokyo on June 21 which stated that the committee of the Seiyukai, or chief opposition political party in Japan, had held a meeting for the purpose of criticizing Baron Shidehara's present China policy. Japan's policy toward the Soviets also came in for criticism, but we are chiefly interested in the China section of the declaration. In the first place it was declared that the present Minseito Government "had done nothing but discredit Japan's prestige in the Far East." Four points were mentioned, Exterritoriality, Concessions, Inland Navigation and the appointment of a Japanese Minister. On the question of exterritoriality the Seiykai declared that while Japan sympathized with China's "legitimate" aspirations, the large number of Japanese residents and the extent of their property interests in China caused Japan's relations to be "both delicate and complicated....and not to be mentioned in the same breath with the interests of other Powers." As to the question of the Japanese concessions and Japanese interest in the Shanghai International Settlement, these issues "should be considered together with the extrality question." As to Japanese development of shipping routes on China's inland rivers and coastal trade "serious attention should be paid to the treatment of this question." Regarding the matter of a Japanese Minister in China, the Seiyukai doesn't think the Minseito Party is following a proper course in having a Charge d'Affaires and has shown negligence in not appointing a regular Minister. In view of the announced policy of the Seiyukai as indicated in the foregoing, it probably is most fortunate for the best interests of the Chinese and Japanese peoples that Japan is not now controlled by the Seiyukai Party which has been responsible for most of the "blood and iron" and "positive" policies of the past that caused such serious international complications as to arouse world concern. If the Seiyukai should, by some misfortune again get into control of the Japanese Government and thus be in a position to direct its policies, it probably would require all the strength of Mr. Kellogg's Famous Peace Pact to keep China and Japan out of a war. The *Rengo* report indicated that the Seiyukai is also gunning for Soviet Russia on the score of the fishery question and other matters

affecting Japanese interests in Siberia. Not satisfied with stirring up complications with China, the Seiyukai would also stir up trouble with the Bolsheviks. It probably was due to an oversight that the Seiyukai party managers overlooked the matter of again demanding unrestricted immigration rights for Japanese laborers into California and Australia. Please page the Institute of Pacific Relations!

THE PASSING OF SHANGHAI'S LARGEST LAND-OWNER

SILAS Aaron Hardoon, said to have been the largest single owner of real estate in the International Settlement of Shanghai, died on June 19. He was 84 years of age and had been ill for several months. According to an account of Mr. Hardoon's career which appeared in the *North-China Daily News*, his holdings of land in the two foreign administered areas at Shanghai probably exceeded $150,000,000 in Chinese currency or approximately $35,000,000 in American money at the present abnormally low silver exchange; two years ago it would have been worth $75,000,000. A members of the Jewish faith, Mr. Hardoon was born at Baghdad, Turkey, and came to Shanghai by way of Bombay, India and Hongkong. Originally he was associated with the Sassoons, another Indian Jewish family, the members of which are rated as the second largest land-owners in the Shanghai foreign settlements. Said the *N. C. D. N.*, "Starting on a modest scale ....and utilizing the experience he had gained during his association with the Sassoon interests, it was not long before he became famous for uncanny foresight, grasp of fundamentals, and intimate—if not inimitable—knowledge of China and its people. His name thus became a household word wherever philanthropy and wealth went hand in hand. His efforts on behalf of the poor—inevitably anonymous—and interest in the affairs of this country; the simple way in which he lived in an atmosphere of great, it not, as has often been said limitless wealth, placed a halo of tradition around his name which shone into many far places of the civilized world." Among his notable works was the financing of the publication of 1,000 volumes of the Buddhist canon which were distributed to libraries over the world. Among his unusual philanthrophies was the annual donation of $1 to each of Shanghai's thousands of professional beggars, said donation on China New Year finally attracting so many of this class to the International Settlement from the surrounding districts that the police authorities finally were compelled to request him to discontinue this particular form of philanthrophy. He established and maintained a school known as St. Ching's College within the grounds of his famous private estate on Bubbling Well Road where many Chinese were intructed in the ancient classics and modern science, the text books being of his own compilation; two unique sets of books pertaining to practical science, including history, the classics, poetry, painting, sculpture and other crafts. To show his appreciation of the protection he had received under the British flag, he provided free quarters for a considerable portion of the British defense force sent here in 1927 for the protection of the International Settlement. Arthur Ransom, special correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian*, who came to China in 1927 to cover the political crisis occasioned by the Nationalist Revolution, wrote an article in which he compared the Shanghai foreign settlements to the neck of a bottle through which most of China's foreign trade had to pass—thus enabling the fortunately-placed foreigners here to earn a handsome profit on said trade, both incoming and outgoing. Mr. Hardoon was typical of these fortunately-placed foreigners who took fullest advantage of their opportunities. The owner of vast tracts of real estate on Nanking road, Shanghai's chief retail street, he compared with the Goulds and Vanderbilts of New York and the Rothschilds of London and Paris. In fact Hardoon's position here was superior to that of wealthy land-owners in New York, London or Paris, because the existence of exterritoriality provided the best possible kind of protection without the painful necessity of paying taxes either to the Chinese Government of the foreign Powers. Thus Mr. Hardoon (and his fellow land-owners) prospered, increasing their rents year after year as trade and population of the city grew from a mud-flat to China's chief metropolis and one of the world's leading ports. Mr. Hardoon was exceptional in that he gave some of the profits back to the Chinese people whose industry and fecundity were largely responsible for his vast wealth. There is hope that when his will is made public it will be found that he has donated the bulk of his estates to the service of the public. Mr. Hardoon is survived by his wife, who is of Chinese blood, and twelve adopted sons.

One French Gambling House Robbed, Two Others Have Fight

According to reports which appeared in the Chinese newspapers this week one large gambling house frequented by foreigners in the French Concession was held up and robbed by a lone highwayman who relieved all the guests of their money and other valuables and after looting the funds of the proprietor, disappeared. Although no police report was issued, it was rumored that the robber had some connection with the French Police Department and shortly after the incident departed from Shanghai. Two other large foreign gambling institutions in the residence section of the French Concession became involved in a row and as a result both were closed.

British Woman Sues Two Americans for Tls. 10,000 Worth of Furniture

Minnie Wallace, a British woman, has brought a suit in the U. S. Court against two Americans, Howard E. Booker and Robert E. MacIntyre, for Tls. 10,000 worth of furniture which formerly was installed in a house at No. 9 Route Doumer. Mrs. Wallace stated in her petition that Booker and MacIntyre "had wrongfully taken and detained her furniture." The furniture is now stored in a warehouse in the International Settlement, to which it was removed on June 8 by order of the U. S Marshal. Mrs. Wallace is represented by J. B. Davies while Booker and MacIntyre are represented by C. P. Holcomb. Hearing of the case is set for June 30 in the American Court.

Hail Destroys Crops in Western Honan

Heavy hail storms are reported to have occurred in the Neihsiang Hsien region in West Honan end of May. More than 14,400 mow of young wheat and cotton were destroyed and some 60 big trees uprooted. The total damage is estimated at $600,000. On the same day hailstones as big as eggs fell in large quantities in the Sunghsien region.

In the Loyang region in West Honan, the young wheat was destroyed by bad weather last spring. The famers will only have a 50% harvest for their wheat.

Traditional Buddhistic Calm Forgotten as Kuomintang Leaders Lambast Each Other in Democratic Western Fashion

IF there are any Americans in China today who happened to be in Chicago at the time of the recent mayoralty campaign in that city they must have been struck by certain points of similarity in the present Kuomintang fight between Nanking and Canton. Perhaps we should not use the word "fight" because an actual resort to arms may yet be avoided in the present Kuomintang political campaign between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his associates at Nanking and the group at Canton which includes Eugene Chen, Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo, Ku Ying-fen and a number of others who do not like the way Gen. Chiang has been running the government. The points of similarity in the present China complications and what took place in Chicago when "Big Bill" Thompson was campaigning against "Tony" Cermak are largely in the field of language. A perusal of the Chicago newspapers during the mayoralty campaign in that city showed conclusively that all rules were off and each candidate called his rival just what he thought the situation demanded. Just so today in China! As a matter of fact the venerable Chinese language has been found entirely inadequate, so that the rival factions have been forced to resort to the English language for expressive terms. With all due respect for Judge Feetham and others of like mind who insist that China will not be ready for democracy for "a matter of decades," we have about reached the conclusion that China is making much more rapid progress than the die-hards suspect. In fact we are almost convinced that a considerable portion of China's politicos have already arrived at that happy democratic state where one may call his political rival a thief and a crook or even a "heap of garbage," and get away with it.

An inspection of the political literature which has passed between Canton and Nanking since the recent break shows conclusively that China has advanced well beyond the stage when such epithets as "rolling egg" and "son of a turtle," were considered sufficiently expressive for a gentleman of China to use when referring to his political rivals. Now we find one politician referring to another as a "Ningpo adventurer and petty stock speculator," and others in the rival group come back with the equally expressive phrase, "heap of garbage," or even worse. As a matter of fact we are reminded of a presidential campaign in the United States not so many years ago when certain politicians of one party charged the rival candidate with having negro blood in his veins. Just who was responsible for starting the recent mud-slinging contest in China we do not know, but shortly after the break some of the members of the Central Supervisory Committee who had deserted and gone to Canton issued a circular telegram charging Chiang Kai-shek with ambitions to create a "personal dictatorship," and T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister with failure to publish reports of receipts and expenditures of the Central Government. Nanking's reply to these charges was most dignified. Gen. Chiang asked the Central Supervisors in Nanking to investigate him and if they found him guilty to kick him out of the Party and T. V. Soong pointed to the financial reports which he has issued annually since the establishment of the National Government. From this point, however, the situation degenerated—from the standpoint of language—the degeneration dating from the entrance of Eugene Chen into the game. Shortly before that, however, there was a passage of language between Sun Fo and certain Nanking generals, including Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War. Sun Fo had said something about Nanking's alleged misuse of public funds and this provoked an immediate response from Nanking that contained a number of uncomplimentary references to the only son of the Late Leader. It was even charged that the late Dr. Sun "didn't even hold Sun Fo in very high esteem," and as to the financial question, Sun Fo was charged with "profiteering" at every stage of the revolutionary game to the point where he is now looked upon as a "very rich man."

As stated, it was Eugene Chen's emergence from political retirement that was really responsible for the recent search of the dictionaries for expressive terms. Wu Tze-hui, veteran Kuomintangist at Nanking, made a speech in the Capital in which he analyzed the leading figures at Canton individually and collectively. Collectively they were described as a "mess of garbage," and individually Eugene Chen was described as a Communist and a "handsome young man." The reference to Mr. Chen's physiognomy was supposed to have some connection with his recent marriage to a lady considerably his junior. Wu Tze-hui also referred to Sun Fo as the head of a so-called "prince" faction in the Kuomintang, and there were other uncomplimentary references to other Canton leaders. Now when it comes to the use of language, that is, the English language none can surpass Eugene Chen. No die-hard British editor on the China coast ever has been able to cope with him, for Chen, being a native of the British Island of Trinidad where he was educated in the English public schools and later at English universities, knows more English history and literature and how to use it in political controversy than any other dyed-in-the-wool graduate of Eton or Oxford. Chen is never so happy as when opportunity is presented for using the English language in lambasting an opponent. As a matter of fact he has to use English or French, for Chinese is not his native language, he being a member of that numerous group designated as overseas-born Chinese. In one of Chen's recent outbursts about Nanking, wherein he denied the Communistic charge, he used at least four words which sent his readers to the English dictionaries for definitions. Chen is also supposed to have been the author of Tang Shao-yi's recent telegram to President Hoover wherein Tang

declared, "Behind Nanking's rococo facade, which some foreigners have helped to set up, there is at work a political system or rather a family corporation whose ideas of 'running' a country is the management and exploitation of China as the property of Chiang Kai-shek and his so-called family." Tang Shao-yi's deep animosities against the present Nanking chief executive are allegedly based on Gen. Chiang's refusal to sanction Tang's proposed trip to the United States for the purpose of visiting President Hoover at the White House—said trip having been estimated to cost some $200,000—but that is beside the present subject which is supposedly devoted to the advancement of political thought and language in the Republic.

The *Review*, being a foreign newspaper naturally approaches this subject with considerable hesitation for we have no desire to transgress libel laws or public decency. However, we do consider that readers of *The Review*, who are interested in understanding all phases of the present complicated situation, should have the opportunity of perusing both Nanking's and Canton's declarations, including the personalities, for all of these communications previously have appeared in the Chinese newspapers. To this end we present herewith in parallel columns the latest "passage of words" between Canton and Nanking, which go a long way to prove our contention that Chinese politics, or at least the public expression thereof, is making rapid advances in the direction of Occidental modernity:

WHAT CHEN SAID ABOUT NANKING

(Issued on the stationery of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Canton on June 3)

"In the couse of an interview granted to the Press, Mr. Eugene Chen, Minister for Foreign Affairs, referred to certain reports issuing from Nanking in which the suggestion appears to be made that he is in some way connected with Communist circles. "The suggestion", Mr. Chen declared, "is utterly false. I am not and have never been a Communist; and this fact is well-known to Chiang Kai-shek and the members of the Soong Menage, including the Boeotian figure known as H. H. Kung who has lately permitted ihmself to speak impertinently of me". Mr. Chen added that if any Chinese had materially benefited from the connection with the Chinese Communists and Soviet Russia, it was certainly the "Ningpo Adventurer". Were it not for Soviet gold and the Russian advisers who cooperated with him, Chiang Kai-shek would today be plying at his old occupation of a petty speculator on the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

"Asked for a brief statement on foreign policy, Mr. Chen said: "Today—as in 1927 when the Revolution enabled us to speak and act in terms of equality with the Foreign Powers—Nationalist China is conscious of its Power and ability to enforce its will on Chinese soil against any Power.

"If it be the will of the Chinese Nation that the National Government of the Republic of China should proceed to the final liquidation of the regime bottomed on the unequal treaties, the Government are possessed of the determination to do so. There exist however special circumstances, created by the 'deadlock' diplomacy practised under Chiang Kai-shek's personal dictatorship which suggest the expediency of dealing with the problem of the unequal treaties in terms of a reasoned statesmanship rather than in the manner of a Y. M. C. A. 'drive'.

"The National Government, therefore, will at once undertake an adequate survey of the new situation which has arisen as a result of the macaronic diplomacy of Nanking and, on the basis of the actual facts, determine and formulate a foreign policy that will correspond to the objective needs of the Chinese Nation during the present historical period".

WHAT NANKING THINKS OF CHEN

(Telegram issued by the First Sectional Branch of the Shanghai Kuomintang and distributed to the press by the official Kuomin news agency on June 17).

"Low have the Canton rebels sunk to have to take you (Eugene Chen) as their 'Minister for Foreign Affairs.' As a Trinidad born mulatto scribe, a foreigner posing as a Chinese, you were only a messenger boy during the late Chung Li's government at Canton; later because you understood not one word of Chinese, and were utterly incapable of reading our language, you became a convenient trumpet to your Russian master Borodin, who had you appointed his 'Minister for Foreign Affairs'. When Borodin went into exile you followed him to Moscow, for 'Othello's occupation's gone.'

Now because of the belief of the ignorant Canton rebels that the voice of Eugene Chen carried the thoughts of Eugene Chen and not the mere echo of Borodin, as it really was, they take you back, although you remain in the pay of the Soviets. Is it not true that to this very day your quadroon daughter exhibits herself nightly as a second Josephine Baker in the cabarets of the proletarian masses at Moscow? And now like Jack Johnson, having acquired a Chinese mate after discarding your colored partner, you are trying to win yourself back into the graces of the Canton rebels by the violence of your drivel pen.

"But think not that the insolent, bizarre, colorful negro phraseology which attracted notice in 1926, and 1927, because your blood and temperament was then unknown, would again serve today when your antecedents are so well established. Go on flinging mud, because we also can play at the game, and the charges that we have made against you are true and known to everyone in the Party.

"We advise you to go back forthwith to your native Trinidad, return to the hearth of your black wife and children, and think no more of imposing yourself on the people of China, and interfere in their domestic politics. You mouth of democracy as if you were a descendant of Toussant L'Ouverture;in carrying out so blindly and slavishly the orders of your red masters to create trouble in our country, you are indeed the true offspring of the black despot Henri Cristophe. Leave China before Honam becomes for you a second 'Devil' Island'."

FIRST SECTIONAL BRANCH OF THE SHANGHAI DISTRICT KUOMINTANG.

Eugene Chen's active participation in the Canton Movement, plus his diatribes against officials of the National Government at Nanking have had the inevitable effect of raising again the old question of Mr. Chen's nationality, a question which was raised originally in Peiping several years ago when editing a radical newspaper in the Northern capital. Owing to something he had written which displeased the officials he was arrested and confined in jail for a considerable period. According to report, he was released as a result of representations made by the British Minister. Whether Chen has since formally renounced his British citizenship and become a Chinese citizen is not known, but it is probable that he has although the writer never has seen any formal notice to that effect. In this connection *The Review* a few days ago received a communication reading in part as follows:

"Until the assumption of Eugene Chen as 'Minister for Foreign Affairs' at Canton, the telegraphic war between the National Government and the Canton insurgents has been carried on with a decorum hitherto unknown in Chinese politics. Mr. Chen, however, has been labelling the National Government as a 'rebel authority' outside of the pale

of laws, and described the Kuomintang men in the North who are supporting the Government as 'minions of a despot.' On the other hand, the first Sectional Branch of the Shanghai District Koumintang has sent a strong telegram which has been released through the *Kuo Min News Agency*. In that telegram, the question has been raised as to the real nationality of the 'Foreign Minister,' which may develop into an interesting problem. Mr. Eugene Chen, undoubtedly, was born a British subject at Trinidad in the West Indies, and the appearance of his children at Canton and Hankow during 1926 and 1927 created a sensation which is now being revived. Friends of Mr. Chen state that he has already renounced his British nationality, although it is true that he neither reads or speaks Chinese. As the color line in China is quite as strong as in the United States, it is interesting to watch what effect this revelation will have on Mr. Chen's political fortunes."

Apparently as a result of the declaration of the First District Branch of the Kuomintang, which appears in the foregoing, a writer signing himself, "An Overseas Chinese," contributed the following letter to *The China Press* in Shanghai:

Editor, CHINA PRESS:

Sir,—It is typical China-borns like those that make up the First Sectional Branch of the Shanghai District Kuomintung that is setting China aflame everywhere today, and to them more or less must be attributed the backwardness China has been undergoing for four thousand long years.

Had it not been for the overseas where Dr. Sun caught his first glimpse of life, and had it not been for the overseas gold the China-borns of the First Sectional Branch of the Shanghai District Kuomintung would not have the Kuomintang to go about against their benefactors.

Mr. Eugene Chen was a life-long right-hand man of the father of the Kuomintung, the China-borns of the First Sectional Branch of the Shanghai District Kuomintung mustn't forget that. That fact is sufficiently clear to indicate the great esteem Dr. Sun held for overseas Chinese, particularly Mr. Engene Chen, but men like those of the First Sectional Branch of the Shanghai District Koumintung lack the vision to appreciate it.

What a pity that affairs of the First Sectional Branch of the Shanghai District Kuomintung should be left in the hands of men of such caliber.

AN OVERSEAS CHINESE

The Feetham Report—Its Practical Value

THE second volume of Judge Feetham's report on the status of Shanghai has just been issued. Together with the first volume the report runs to 600 pages and contains more than 300,000 words, and a further volume is yet to come. Judge Feetham's recommendations for the future of the Shanghai International Settlement may be summarized in three sentences:

1.—The foreign status of the Settlement should continue for "several decades," meaning from 30 to 40 years.

2.—The Chinese Government should grant, and the foreign Powers approve and support a new charter for the Settlement that would include the territory covered by the so-called "outside roads."

3.—During the long transition period foreign influence should predominate in the administration of the Settlement.

The report contains much about the necessity for cooperation between Chinese and foreigners in the administration of the Settlement and a strong argument for a continuance of representive government as a means of guaranteeing what Judge Feetham terms "security," but as stated his recommendations narrow down to the three points listed above. In order to bring these into effect it would be necessary to obtain the approval of the Chinese Government, a manifestly difficult thing to do unless Great Britain (and the other Powers interested) would be willing to resort to forceful measures. The Settlement, originally an outright British Concession, was created as a result of the war between Great Britain and China in 1842, and every successive extension or consolidation of the foreigners' position has taken place at a time when the foreign Powers had the upper hand. In view of these historical facts and the obvious disinclination of the Powers to again use forceful means, one therefore wonders what inducement the Powers might be able to hold out to the Chinese Government *and the Chinese people* that would be sufficient to induce them to agree to a further extension of foreign control in the future administration of the Settlement. That an extension of benevolent foreign control under a new charter that would provide for the fullest possible measure of Sino-foreign cooperation in the administration of the Settlement might be advantageous to both Chinese and foreign interests is a logical conclusion in view of present conditions in China. But the possibility of such being accomplished appears highly improbable in view of present world tendencies, particularly in the Far East where the inclination is toward a gradual, if not abrupt, relinquishment of European colonial administrations. Hence the question regarding the practical value of the Feetham Report.

In order to obtain a correct understanding of the Feetham Report it is necessary to go back to the inspiration for Judge Feetham's employment, which was an outgrowth of a discussion of the so-called Shanghai problem at the third biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations which was held in Kyoto, Japan in the fall of 1929. It was then that the foreigners first realized that adjustments would be necessary in the status of foreigners in China from the standpoints of both exterritoriality and the foreign concessions. As a result of these discussions and of later discussions conducted in Shanghai by members of the British delegation to the Kyoto Conference, it was decided to send abroad for a legal expert who might spend a year here investigating the status of the Settlement and to make recommendations for the future. Judge Feetham's name was suggested by Lionel Curtis who occupied an important position on the British delegation and who at that time was secretary of the British Institute of International Affairs, an organization which for several years has been making a study of British Empire problems, particularly in respect to subject races. Mr. Curtis had once served as assistant colonial secretary of the Transvaal (South Africa) Local Government and it probably was in this connection that he came in contact with Judge Feetham who was a member of the Supreme Court in the South African Union. Judge Feetham had also served as chairman of the Irish Boundary Commission which functioned after the creation of the Irish Free

State and its separation from Ulster. Judge Feetham's contact with colonial and racial problems in South Africa was also argued as fitting him for an investigation of somewhat similar problems existing at Shanghai. The foreign authorities of the International Settlement, therefore agreed to employ Judge Feetham for the job, his salary for the year's work being G. $25,000, plus traveling and other expenses. And since Judge Feetham's employment for this service was an outgrowth of the the 1929 conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, it is interesting to note that his report, just made public, is to provide further subject of discussion at the meeting of the Institute which is to be held in Hangchow this fall, the notation appearing on Page 9 of the program which has just been received from the permanent office in Honolulu.

That Judge Feetham has done a thorough job in analyzing the Shanghai Problem goes without saying. Space is too limited for a reprint even of the summary which in itself contains more than 20,000 words, but briefly it contains an analysis of the arguments for and against rendition both from the foreign and Chinese points of view. He declares, "The regime in the Settlement under the Land Regulations is distinguished, both by principles on which it is based, and by the character of the practical results achieved, from any system of Government hitherto established in any area under Chinese Control....The principles upon which the Settlement system are based are 'self-government' and 'rule of law.'....and it must be noted that self-government involves publicity....the publication of audited accounts with a report." Further on he says, "to say the Council's administration is honest and efficient does not, of course, mean that it is perfect, but only that, generally speaking, a high standard is maintained....the point which I am anxious to emphasize is, that the greater success of the Settlement administration, as compared with Chinese systems of Municipal government, is not to be regarded merely as evidence of the merits of foreign personnel as compared with Chinese personnel....it is rather a question of acceptance of certain principles as the principles to be applied, and consistency in applying these principles to the ordinary work of government.....the Settlement has built up an honest and efficient administration because of two contributing factors: publicity and audit in financial matters and reasonable liberality as regards remuneration and continuity of service on the part of employes." Judge Feetham's argument, however, that the growth and prosperity of the city are a result of the excellence of the foreign administration is not conclusive because there would have been a large city at the mouth of the Yangtsze had there been no foreigners here at all. Large cities are a result of a combination of geographical, transportation population and economic conditions and seem grow up automatical regardless of the type of administration. As a matter of fact efficient and honest municipal administrations usually are not developed until after a city "has come of age" and the pressure of population and economic forces make efficiency and honesty necessary. Cities usually "just grow" like Topsy the well known character in the play, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and frequently do not become honest and efficient unitl they have reached maturity. The honesty and efficiency of administration in the International Settlement have undoubtedly facilitated the growth of the city, but foreign administration has not been the cause of the growth of the city.

Judge Feetham's arguments for a continuance of foreign control are based on the necessity for preserving "security" which he contends is only possible through an extension "for several decades" of representative government in the Anglo-Saxon sense of the term. In making this statement he overlooks the fact that the adjoining French Concession, which is just as old and has been just as "secure" as the International Settlement, never has had representative government in the Anglo-Saxon sense. He also overlooks the fact that pure representative government for municipalities in America, and also in England, is breaking down and is being replaced by the commission form of government which is nothing more nor less than autocracy under trained experts, known as "city-managers." And while Judge Feetham has made a strong point of the "security" which representative government has given Shanghai, he cannot be ignorant of the fact that Shanghai never has enjoyed real representative government. Shanghai only began to enjoy the beginnings of true representative government after the admission of Chinese to the Municipal Council a half dozen years ago. Prior to that time Shanghai was governed by an autocracy composed of the representatives of one nationality, the British, with a few Americans and Japanese added for window-dressing purposes. That Judge Feetham recognized this situation was indicated in his rather cautious suggestion that in the event a new charter could be obtained from the Chinese Government that the Council be enlarged to include other nationalities and that the antiquated voting franchise be modernized.

Judge Feetham expressed the opinion that Chinese opposition to a continuance of foreign control "for several decades" could be broken down if the foreign Powers concerned, and the foreign community, would renounce any claim to regard the present status of the Settlement under the Treaties as permanent and would acknowledge rendition "as the goal of their policy to be reached when there has been such a change in conditions in China as to render rendition a safe policy, not merely for the Settlement but for China." He argued that if the foreign authorities would take such action that the situation "would be fundamentally changed" because they then would become "merely temporary trustees for the Chinese people." In other words the foreigners would make no further claims to permanent control and would recognize their obligation to "hand it over eventually to China." But in making this suggestion he also argued against the setting of any definite date for rendition. In view of past Chinese experiences in their dealings with the foreign Powers, it is extremely doubtful whether any earthly power could convince China of the good faith of the Powers in making such promises. All of the treaties pertaining to exterritoriality contain clauses stating that the system would be relinquished "if and when" the Chinese had developed legal and judicial systems

in which the foreigners had confidence. These clauses in the treaties have not had the effect of breaking down Chinese opposition to the extrality system because the Chinese have had the feeling, rightly or wrongly, that foreign interests built up under the exterritorial system never would be satisfied with any Chinese legal or judicial system no matter how honest of efficient. Judge Feetham's final statement on this question was,

> "For the time being, it should be sufficient to meet Chinese national aspirations that the trust is recognized, and that the governing body of the Settlement under the present conditions is seeking, with the active cooperation of its Chinese members to discharge its responsibilities, in the interval which must elapse before rendition, in the interest not only of foreign nations and their subjects, but of China herself and her nationals, whose interests, both as present beneficiaries and as ultimate heirs, greatly predominate over all the foreign interests taken together."

It is not necessary in this connection to discuss to any extent Judge Feetham's suggestions regarding the necessity for a new charter for the city and a possible amalgamation of the entire city into one municipal body. The necessity for a new charter is generally recognized by Chinese and foreigners alike, but it would obviously be impossible to obtain Chinese consent for a new charter which would include a continuance "for several decades" of foreign control. He admits that the foreign status of the Settlement is inextricably bound up with the system of exterritoriality. To quote his words, "the abolition of exterritoriality would destroy the vitality of the present municipal institutions because it would cease to be possible to work a popular system of local self-government in the Settlement, if there were no longer an important section of the community enjoying such freedom of action as is secured by possession of exterritorial rights." In this connection he does not argue for a retention of exterritoriality as now constituted, but suggests that "it is conceivable that there might be modificaitons, such as the application of certain Chinese laws in extraterritorial courts, which would represent a step forward toward the ultimate abolition of the system, and which would not fundamentally affect the position so far as the system of municipal government in the Settlement is concerned."

In the final analysis this whole question of a continuance of the foreign status of the Settlement (and exterritoriality as well) depends more than anything else upon the relative strength of China and the Powers. Before the World War when the European Powers were economically and militarily strong and the predominant influence in international affairs was wielded by Great Britain, there was no question of a relinquishment of foreign "special rights" in China. China actually occupied a semi-colonial position from the standpoint of the European Powers. But the war changed the whole situation. In the first place it broke up the "ring of Powers" which kept China in a subordinate position in world affairs. Russia and Germany lost their "rights" and thus were automatically placed in a position where they had to support China's aspirations, their motives being based on the perfectly natural human desire to make everybody "equal" in respect to trading conditions in China. As for the United States its policies always had been formulated on the basis of a "free and independent China," the motive of the United States also being based largely on self-interest. The American people and their government have always felt that American national security and well-being would be best served by a China occupying an independent position in world affairs rather than a China occupying a position of colonial subordination to one Power or group of Powers. The working of these forces in world affairs has had the natural effect of accelerating China's nationalistic aspirations. Every nation on the face of the earth at the present time is more concerned with its domestic political, economic and social conditions than with the maintenance of colonial administrations overseas.

There is no questioning the forcefulness of Judge Feetham's declaration that Shanghai would be better served if a benevolent foreign control based on real representative government could be continued for a number of years. We would go even further and say that both Chicago and New York, the two largest cities of America would be better off if Judge Feetham could apply his system also in those cities. But actually we do not believe that his scheme has much more chance here than it would have if proposed to the people of Chicago and New York. As peoples throw off their colonial shackles they always evince a tendency to take things into their own hands and run their own affairs for better or for worse—usually worse. The mistake which Shanghai made—a mistake which Judge Feetham acknowledged in the first volume of his report—was in not recognizing this situation many years ago and making adequate preparations for the future. Had Shanghai admitted the Chinese to partnership fifty, twenty-five, or even a dozen years ago and at the same time adopted a scheme of general education designed to train up an educated citizenry, there would be no Shanghai Problem today. Likewise there would have been no necessity for employing Judge Feetham for the purpose of investigating the status of the Settlement and making recommendations for its future. Had the earlier controllers of the Settlement possessed foresight, Shanghai would have solved its own problems automatically and painlessly. But they lacked foresight, hence the present generation of foreigners (and Chinese) must suffer until China herself has learned the advantages of honest and efficient municipal government.

The National Government in recent days has announced the beginning of a campaign for the rendition of the concessions and settlements, the methods apparently to be somewhat similar to the recent campaign for the abolition of exterritoriality. The degree with which China's efforts for rendition of the settlements will be successful will depend largely upon the unified strength of the Chinese Central Government. As indicated in a recent consideration of this question in *The Review*, the statement was made that the present rebellion at Canton had had the effect of "slowing-down" Nanking's diplomacy—not because of any changed attitude on the part of the Powers, but because China cannot function efficiently as a divided house. The chief value in the Feetham Report is that it provides a basis of discussion which will be invaluable when China and the Powers get down to brass tacks on the matter of settling the Shanghai Problem. Had

the Settlement authorities published a report similar to this several years ago, they would have saved themselves and the outside world much trouble, but frequent attempts in this direction in the past always have been blocked. On one occasion the Municipal Council went to great expense in compiling a history of Shanghai and then suppressed the most important volume after it had been printed. This was done because the foreign controllers of the Settlement didn't have sufficient courage to face the facts. And while the Feetham report favors continued foreign control, it does at the same time contain much that is not favorable to the present or past foreign administrations. Since the publication of the Feetham Report, it has been stated that Chinese interests will shortly proceed to the publication of their views on the subject of rendition. There is hope that they will do this, for it is only in this way that the question may be settled equitably. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for an expression of reasoned Chinese opinion on the results of Judge Feetham's work, but Wang Hsiao-lai, Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce probably voiced general Chinese opinion when he declared that Chinese interests never would agree to a long transition period under foreign control. Judge John C. H. Wu, well-known Chinese jurist was more cautious in his remarks but declared that while Judge Feetham's facts may be correct, the Chinese are likely to interpret them differently.

Chiang Kai-shek Heads 300,000 Troops in Anti-Communist Drive

GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK, President of the National State Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Central Government's forces, departed from the Capital on Sunday morning, June 21, for Nanchang capital of Kiangsi province where his headquarters have been established for the conduct of the anti-Communist campaign. Whether Gen. Chiang will stop with the elimination of the Communists in Kiangsi, or will proceed on to Canton as the Cantonese suspect, has not been stated. But preparations which have been made for the anti-Red drive are most extensive, the Chinese newspapers stating that Gen. Chiang will head a force of approximately 300,000 men, practically the same size force which was engaged in the civil war on the side of the Government in the fight with the Northern Military Coalition last year. Gen. Chiang arrived at Nanchang on June 22 where he was welcomed by various commanders who will have actual command of the troops at the front, including Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, Chen Ming-hsu, Sun Liang-chung and others. Reports in the newspapers stated that Nanchang took on a gala appearance at the time of Gen. Chiang's arrival, the harassed population feeling assured for the first time in many months that an end is to be put to the Communist armies and red—bandit gangs which have been ravaging the province. Gen. Chiang will make his headquarters in the Nanchang public library. While no official report has been issued regarding Gen. Chiang's plans, it was stated that the Cantonese General Chen Ming-hsu will have charge of the advance forces at the front, using his 19th Route Army which is stationed in the southern part of the province. Gen. Hsiung Hsi-hui, a native of Kiangsi, who has been garrison commander at Shanghai, will serve as Chief-of-Staff.

Prior to Gen. Chiang's departure from Nanking he declared that the anti-Communist campaign would be completed within two months. Before leaving Nanking Gen. Chiang attended a meeting of the reorganized Government Council when regulations were drafted for the reward and punishment of administrative officials during the period of bandit-suppression. After the meeting the Commander-in-Chief issued another message to the army wherein he declared that the coming campaign is to be "victory or death." He cautioned the officers against showing any hesitancy in pushing the campaign to its ultimate conclusion and urged the commanders of the various units to work together. Further messages also were issued to the peasant farmers in the so-called "Sovietized" districts calling on them for cooperation, and not to accord protection to the red forces. Gen. Chiang was re-elected President of the Central Political Council prior to his departure for the front.

Reports from Canton which appear further on in these columns indicate that the leaders of the opposition government in that city are not convinced that the Anti-Communist campaign will not result ultimately in the deathknell of the so-called Canton movement. Canton's stock took a decided slump when it became known definitely in that city that Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, commander of the famous 19th Route Army would not side with Canton, but would remain loyal to Nanking and participate in the anti-Communist campaign. Since that time Canton's plans for sending a military expedition into the Yangtsze Valley have been thrown overboard and the activities of the rebel General Chen Chi-tang have been devoted to the hasty construction of fortifications in the East and North River Valleys. Thousands of farmers and laborers have been impressed in this service and according to a report from *The Review's* correspondent, Canton is practically encircled by a system of trenches, barbed-wire entanglements and fortifications that measure approximately 300 miles. The extent of the preparations for the anti-Red drive have caused Canton serious anxiety in two directions: First that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek may actually be planning a drive on Canton; and second, that the campaign of the Central Government's troops may have the effect of driving all the Communist forces and bandits directly into Kwangtung province. As a result of this situation, Gen. Chen Chi-tang, head of the Canton military has recalled all of his troops and also the troops of his Kwangsi and "Ironside" allies back to the immediate environs of Canton. Reports which have appeared in the South China newspapers indicate the possibility that the Canton movement may end up in a struggle for power among the various

factions allied with Canton and may ultimately result in the Kwangsi faction again gaining control of Kwangtung province.

Nothing of consequence has as yet occurred to disturb the military situation in the North. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who has been seriously ill of typhoid fever at the Rockefeller Hospital is gradually recovering his health and on June 23 sent a message to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek expressing his hope for an early successful culmination of the campaign. Although reports from Canton stated that representatives of the Shansi and Kuominchun units had arrived in that city, there appears little likelihood of trouble from that quarter so long as Gen. Shang Chen, head of the Shansi provincial government remains loyal to the Central Government. A report from Taiyuanfu on June 22 stated that the Shansi military units had been reorganized in accordance with the Government's instructions, and are being supplied with $1,200,000 monthly from the Central treasury. Gen. Liu Hsiang, head of the Szechuen provincial government has reiterated his loyalty to the Central Government and has announced that 30,000 Szechuen troops are being sent into western Hupeh province to assist in the anti-red campaign in that area. A report from *The Review's* correspondent at Kaifeng, Honan, stated that there apparently are no indications of trouble from Gen. Shih Yu-shan, whose troops are being reorganized into two army corps, one of which will be commanded by Gen. Shih and the other by a commander appointed by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. Gen. Ku Chu-tung, who is connected with the Honan provincial government reported that both Shih Yu-shan and Sun Tien-ying would not cause any trouble. Shao Lih-tzu, Chief Secretary to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek returned to Nanking from Tsinan where he conferred with various ex-Kuominchun commanders, and reported that all will remain loyal to the Government. He stated that various commanders in Shantung, including Han Fu-chu had reiterated their loyalty to Nanking.

A report from Hankow which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* stated that the heavy movement of government troops into both Kiangsi and Hunan would definitely end the red menace and would also enable the government to cope with any possible developments in Canton. The correspondent forcasted the early dissolution of the Canton regime due to internal dissension, but stated the possibility that the Canton regime might ultimately join hands with the Reds. It was stated that most of the Government troops appear well equipped and that the Government has offered double-pay to all soldiers during the course of the anti-red war. There also was a suggestion that after the conclusion of the anti-Communist drive both the Hunan and Kiangsi provincial governments would be reorganized. Apart from minor depredations there have been no further accounts of serious red activities. The Hunan provincial government on June 17 announced a provincial loan of $3,000,000 for relieving the victims of the Communists in that province. A report in the *Shanghai Times* on June 21 stated that Communist gangs from Kiangsi had fled into Fukien province and that several towns, including Kienning, Taining, Shaowu, and Kienyang near the Fukien border had been occupied and Soviet governments organized. The report claimed that most of northwestern Fukien had been taken over by red gangs.

Considerable interest in Chinese political circles was aroused by reports from the United States indicating that public opinion generally was critical of the Canton rebellion, practically all of the newspapers printing strong editorial denunciations of the leaders of the Canton movement. Dr. C. C. Wu, former Chinese Minister at Washington, also came in for considerable criticism on account of his action in resigning his post to join the Canton political council. James McDonald, chairman of the American Foreign Policy Association, in a radio address which was broadcasted throughout the country on June 22, commented on Dr. Wu's resignation and declared that apparently no relief was in sight for the Chinese people who are suffering from famine and the depredations of the Communists. Dr. Wu, in defense of his action, issued an interview on June 17 declaring that China's greatest need was for a civilian government. A spokesman of the National Government at Nanking on June 18 expressed the opinion that Dr. Wu's resignation and subsquent interviews were designed to enlist the sympathy of the American people for the Canton movement and declared that there was little likelihood of any success in this regard as the American people realized that China's greatest need was peace. A summary of American press opinion on the China situation, which was carried in a *United Press* message on June 19 was as follows:

American editorial opinion with regard to the politico-military situation in China is on the side of peace, according to the results of a survey. Discussing the differences between Nanking and Canton in an editorial under the caption, "The Cantonese Cause," the New York *Herald-Tribune* today declared:

"No organization that forces the issue of change to the point where armed conflict is inevitable is entitled to the sympathy of anyone who wishes China well. One can only say, as a new revolutionary group trains its propaganda guns upon an accident, that no such 'cause' as it will advertise is one-tenth as urgent as the cause of peace in China.

"Mr. Tang Shao-yi's denunciation of General Chiang Kai-shek's assumption of dictatorial powers and his alleged short-comings falls far short of proving that supreme authority would fall into any more worthy hands if he were removed from office."

The New York *Evening Post* comments editorially upon the resignation of Dr. Wu Chao-chu, the Chinese Minister to Washington since 1929. Dr. Wu resigned because of his sympathy with the Canton Government.

In discussing Dr. Wu's resignation the New York *Evening Post* says:

"We are sorry to see him throw his lot with those who have reopened civil warfare at a time when China desperately needs peace."

The *New York Times* also devoted an editorial to the resignation of Dr. Wu which said, in part:

"Dr. Wu Chao-chu might have said that he resigned as the Chinese Minister to the United States because his sympathies are with the opposition to General Chiang Kai-shek and the National Government. Instead he put it on the grounds of regional loyalty."

In an earlier editorial on the differences between Nanking and Canton, the New York *Herald Tribune* said:

"In the present dispute between Nanking and Canton the group which is assembled in Canton is made up of office seeking individuals whose records are no better than those in Nanking whom they hope to unseat."

REBELLION BREAKS OUT IN CANTON'S RANKS—LATEST CANTON NEWS

Hongkong, June 17, (6 p.m.)—The Japanese Consular officials at Shameen on Sunday evening, June 14 gave a dinner in honor of various officials of the Canton "National Government," the Chinese guests including, Gen. Chen Chi-tang, Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei, Eugene Chen, Li Tsung-jen and Lin Yung-chih.

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Hongkong, June 17, (6 p.m.)—In order to avoid immediate hostilities with Gen. Chen Ming-hsu's 60th Division, Gen. Chen Chi-tang has issued orders for the withdrawal of his regiments from Nambung, located on the Kwangtung-Kiangsi border. It is understood that Gen. Chen Chi-tang's troops will be withdrawn to Shiukwan at the northern terminus of the railway. It was reported that Gen. Chen Chi-tang's forces were completely withdrawn from Chihing and Namhung yesterday. Canton has discontinued sending funds to Gen. Chen Ming-hsu for the support of the 19th Route Army.

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Hongkong, June 17, (6 p.m.)—The number of Chinese refugees from Communist-infested districts of Kiangsi province which have congregated in the vicinity of Kanchow, Kiangsi province, where Gen. Chen Ming-hsu's troops are stationed, is now estimated at 80,000 according to reliable reports reaching Hongkong today. The report stated that a serious panic prevails among the refugees due to the fear that the evacuation of Chen Ming-hsu's troops will be followed by an orgy of Communist looting and massacre.

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Hongkong, June 17, (6 p.m.)—The Canton anti-opium bureau, which is really a government monopoly organ controlled by Gen. Chen Chi-tang, sometime ago dispatched a gunboat to Kwangsi where some $4,000,000 worth of raw Yunnan opium was purchased. This opium has now arrived at Canton and it is estimated that Gen. Chen Chi-tang and his followers expect to realize a profit of approximately $20,000,000 on the deal.

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Hongkong, June 18, (6.40 p.m.)—General Chen Chi-tang, military leader of the Canton revolt, has opened negotiations with the Japanese Navy Department for the purchase of four old-type, discarded Japanese battleships, for use by the Canton "National Government" against the Chinese fleet which is controlled by the Central Government at Nanking.

The Japanese battleships which the Cantonese desire to purchase are each of 10,000 tons and according to report have not been in service for some time. The Japanese are demanding an advance payment of $1,000,000 on the ships, the remainder to be paid in installments.

The Canton Government has taken over control of the Swatow Custom House and according to announcement will use the surplus for war purposes at Canton similar to the arrangement in respect to the Canton customs. The surplus at Swatow is supposed to amount to about $300,000 monthly.

The Canton Political Council has appointed Mr. Wu Chao-chu, as a member of the opposition government council at Canton. Dr. Wu recently resigned as Chinese Minister at Washington.

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Hongkong, June 19, (6 p.m.)—Hsu Chung-chi, veteran member of the Kuomintang, who has been associated with the Canton Movement, became dissatisfied with what he termed Ku Ying-gan's "monopolization" of civilian posts, has tendered his resignation from the Military Council.

It was claimed today that Chang Hung-pin, a representative of various Shansi military commanders in North China, had arrived in Canton to discuss the situation with the Canton leaders.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang claimed today to have seized an additional supply of 2,000 rifles and a number of machine guns which had been concealed in Canton by the 19th Route Army. It was stated that the Canton censors had intercepted telegrams indicating that the arms were being sent to Kiangsi.

Dr. C. C. Wu, who recently resigned as Chinese Minister at Washington, has telegraphed friends in Canton that he is departing from Washington for Canton early in July.

Gen. Chang Hui-chang, head of the Canton Aviation Department, arrived in Hongkong today for the alleged purpose of accepting delivery of sixteen American bombing planes which he claims were ordered from an American firm. The airplanes cost more than $1,000,000.

Hongkong, June 21, (7 p.m.)—Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, Kwangsi commander, has returned to Hongkong from a trip to the Philippine Islands and upon his arrival here announced that he had refused the offer of Gen. Li Tsung-jen to assume the chairmanship of Kwangsi province. Gen. Huang was appointed chairman of the Kwangsi provincial government several months ago by the Central Government, but was unable to assume his post because of the hostility of the other Kwangsi generals, Li Tsung-jen and Bei Tsung-chi.

It was announced today that Gen. Li Tsung-jen has mobilized 10,000 Kwangsi troops at Chuanchow on the Kwangsi-Hunan border.

The Canton Government has taken over the Custom House at Swatow, the arrangement being similar to that at Canton whereby Canton retains the surplus but remits to Nanking the percentage necessary to cover interest and amortization on foreign debts.

A Shansi representative named Chang Hung-pin who claims to represent certain Shansi militarists, has arrived in Canton and in an interview blamed Gen. Shang Chen, chairman of the Shansi provincial government for Shansi's delay in mobilizing against Nanking. Chang Hung-pin brought letters to Canton from certain Shansi militarists, all of them being addressed to Wang Ching-wei the Left Wing leader. It was reported that the next session of the Canton Council will discuss the advisability of accepting the offer of certain Shansi militarists for an alliance.

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Hongkong, June 23, (4 P. M.)—Several hundred members of the former Canton Peace Preservation Corps and the 19th Route Army, which were disarmed sometime ago by Gen. Chen Chi-tang, arrived in Hongkong today on their way to Amoy to rejoin their commander, Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, who is now with the 19th Route Army in southern Kiangsi province.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang, head of the military forces in Kwangtung province, which have rebelled against the Central Government, has suggested to the Canton Military Council that Gen. Hsu Chung-chi, commander of the Fifth Group Army be sent to Fukien province for the purpose of enlisting military support for the Canton movement.

Teng Yueh-liang, who claims to be the representative of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, has arrived in Canton for the purpose of conferring with Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing leader.

Wang Ching-wei has sent a telegram to Li Shih-tseng at Peiping emphatically denying the report that Chen Tou-hsiu, well known Communist leader, is associated with the new Canton Government. Chen Tou-hsiu recently returned to Canton with eight associates and with the sum of $300,000 which he had raised abroad for the alleged purpose of organizing a new "independent" Communist army. According to the Hongkong newspapers Chen Tou-hsiu had gone to Canton with the object of forming an alliance with the Canton leaders who are opposing Nanking.

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Hongkong, June 24, (Noon)—Two brigades of Cantonese troops under the command of Generals Li Chen-ko and Yeh Hsiao stationed near Canton on the Canton-Shiukwan Railway have revolted. The troops belong to the 59th Kwangtung Division commanded by Gen. Yu Han-miao and according to report, the revolt occurred as a result of orders from Gen. Chen Chi-tang to return to Canton. The revolting troops occupy a strategic position at the town of Shekchang, which is only a few miles from the suburbs of Canton.

The alarming situation created by the revolt of these supposedly loyal troops began on last Monday when they retreated from Sunkai in the direction of Shekchang and erected strong fortifications to protect their positions. They immediately displayed a hostile attitude when other troops approached.

Early yesterday morning (June 23) Gen. Chen Chi-tang summoned his own regiments under Fan Te-seng, Wang Yam-wan and ordered a mobilization at Shekchang and attempted to disarm the rebels. Gen. Chen's troops met with strong resistance and according to latest reports the rebel troops are still holding out.

Gen. Yu Han-miao, the commander of the 59th Division, part of which has rebelled, is at present ill in a Canton hospital. He immediately expressed sincere regret that his brigades had revolted.

Canton officialdom believes that the mutineers will quickly be isolated and suppressed similar to what hap-

pened when Gen. Chen Ming-hsu's Peace Preservation Corps revolted at Whampoa shortly following the original break between Nanking and Canton.

Gen. Shih Yu-shan's delegate who had been sent to Canton to watch the situation, departed yesterday for Tientsin.

Chen Shu-jen, important Leftist and close associate of Wang Ching-wei, has resigned from the Canton Political Council and gone to Hongkong.

A number of officers of the 59th Division who fled from Canton yesterday and were traveling on the Canton-Kowloon Railway were arrested by the gendarmes, all passengers on the railway now being subjected to search. The Canton Government claims the seizure of 11,000 rifles belonging to the 19th Route Army now in Kiangsi which has joined the Central Government. An alleged Nanking spy, Wu Chi-fung, was executed yesterday.

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South China Morning Post, (June 13.)—Reports in Canton that Gen. Chen Ming-hsu is moving his 19th Route Army from Kanchow (Kiangsi) to Sinfeng aroused serious apprehension in military and political circles in Canton and steps are reported to have been taken to prevent the 19th Route Army from entering the East River District; Gen. Heung Hon-ping, commander of the 2nd Army ordered to return to East River district to assist Gen. Chang Shiu-kwei, present garrison commander in that district; Gen. Heung concentrating his forces at Tsengshing enroute to Chaochow; 14th Route Army under Gen. Li Chung-jen will also move into East River District and also reported that Generals Bei Tsung-chi and Chang Fa-kwei will cooperate in the defense of the East river; Gen. Chen Chi-tang rushing trench construction in northern Kwantung; mysterious report received in Canton that a large number of wounded troops of 19th Route Army were seen passing Sinfeng from Nankang enroute to Nan-an; also reported that two divisions of the 19th arrived at Sinfeng; on receipt of report Gen. Chen Chi-tang ordered evacuation of Namhung to avoid trouble; meeting of Canton military council held and 7th Division ordered to fortify Namyung and withdraw to Shiukwan for concentration . . . . Wang Ching-wei issues statement he does not intend to stir up the so-called Labor Movement against Nanking; said Canton was interested only in peace and would not provoke complications if Chiang Kai-shek would resign his posts . . . Canton believes that Gen. Chen Ming-hsu will keep his army in remote parts of Kiangsi and will not participate in any drive on Canton . . . Canton fears Nanking will establish a rival customs service at Hongkong or Kowloon; Canton merchants worried at prospects of being forced to pay double duties . . .

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South China Morning Post, (June 15)—Reports from Canton indicate that the leaders of the Canton movement are still suspicious of the real intentions of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in connection with the anti-Communist campaign in Kiangsi province....Canton continues to construct an elaborate system of fortifications along the Canton-Shiukwan railway and in the North River district....Gen. Chen Chi-tang takes trip to North river district for inspection purposes....Gen. Chen Chi-tang sends large shipment of ammunition consisting of 596 boxes of cartridges, 300,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, 60 boxes of shells, 50,000 hand-grenades to Gen. Heung Pong-pin's army (2nd army), and a similar shipment was said to have been sent to the 1st and 3rd armies in preparation for the campaign against Nanking....Dr. Hsieh Ying-chow, vice-minister of Justice at Nanking stated to have arrived at Canton.... Further reports from Canton tell of military tension in northern Kwangtung and Military Council discusses advisability of immediately mobilizing the Kwangsi and Ironside forces on the West River for defense of Kwangtung; Gen. Chang Fa-kwei ordered to Wuchow to mobilize the Ironsides....Gen. Chen Chi-tang's own divisions on the East River to be transferred to North River....Canton ordered more German airplanes which expected to arrive shortly....Hsiao Fu-chang, member of Supervisory Committee arrives at Canton and joins the movement....Canton sends P. C. Hsieh, director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway to Hongkong to interview British officials to prevent the Central Government from establishing a rival Custom House at Kowloon....Mysterious vessel thought to have been from Pakhoi unloaded cargo of "kerosene" in tins amounting to 30 or 40 tons near Canton Custom House, and when a Custom officer started to investigate he was warned away by a soldier with a loaded rifle; alleged the kerosene tins contained opium which had been transported from Kwangsi for use in financing the Canton against the Central Government.

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South China Morning Post, (June 16)—After numerous conferences at Canton it has been decided that if Gen. Chiang Kai-shek confines his military activities to bandit and Communist suppression, that the Canton Government will leave him alone, but if Gen. Chiang's campaign is really intended for an attack on Canton, the rebel leaders will be prepared to oppose him....Canton continues to fortify the North and East Rivers at Shiukwan, Sankai and Shiuping on the North River and Weichow, Sheklung and Shektan on the East River; 4th group army will be concentrated at Wuchow as reserves and in case of an invasion from the North this army will march past Kaiken and Kwangning to cut off the enemy; in case of an invasion from the east, Chang Fa-kwei will defend this front; Li Cheung-tak returns to Canton from a visit to the 60th and 61st armies in Kiangsi; Hsiao Fu-cheng arrives at Canton from Bangkok to join Canton movement; Chang Wing-lin, superintendent of Customs at Hoihow arrives at Canton and stated that the Customs authorities at Hoihow had agreed to remit surplus to Canton treasury instead of Nanking; all Canton railways placed under the Canton department of reconstruction; Mak Tong assumes post of director of Business Tax Bureau; Canton mint starts work in three shifts turning out coins to stabilize Canton currency, stated daily output will be increased from $250,000 to $400,000; Canton officials demand resignation of T. V. Soong, Shao Lih-tse and Yang Yun-tai from posts in Central Government as peace condition; Canton leaders suggest that China be divided into districts as peace condition with Wang Ching-wei administering the North-west, Hu Han-ming the Southwest, Chang Hsueh-liang Manchuria and North China and Chiang Kai-shek the Central Government and Yangtsze provinces.

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South China Morning Post, (June 17)—Wu Sheung-ying, vice minister of Finance at Canton in interview stated that besides Canton the Customs administrations at Kowloon, Macao, Lappa, Kongmoon, Samshiu, Kiungchow and Pakhoi had agreed to remit surpluses to Canton treasury; surplus at Wuchow and Swatow still under discussion....*Reuter* telegram from London stated that British Government would take no action on the Customs tangle....Canton issues manifesto to Shanghai Chinese banks warning them against participating in Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's new $80,000,000 short-term loan and a further loan which would use the 1932 Customs surplus as security....Canton report claimed that Canton Government is still supplying arms and munitions to the 19th Route Army for anti-Communist drive and that reports to the effect that the 19th Route army will side with Nanking are groundless; Canton newspapers warned against publishing "groundless" reports; warning also issued to Chinese newspapers in Hongkong; Canton Government warns bankers all over country against buying or dealing in Central Government bonds; Canton will repudiate all of Nanking's war loans....Canton fears a serious Communist menace as a result of Nanking's anti-Communist drive in Kiangsi, the Cantonese fearing the Communists will invade Kwangtung; believed that Nanking's intentions are to drive the Communists into Kwangtung, despite Nanking's protestations of peaceful moves in regard to Canton; Canton mobilizing half of the Kwangsi armies under Gen. Li Tsung-jen for defense of North River district; Canton continues efforts to enlist services of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu; Gen. Li Cheung-tak who returned from Kiangsi where he had interviewed commanders of the 19th Route Army stated that this army gave no signs of an intention to return to Canton; Canton will not permit any of the officers of the 60th and 61st Divisions of the 19th Route Army to remain in the Shiukwan area; rumored that the 19th may invade Kwangtung by way of Kanchow via Sinfeng to the East River and from Kanchow via Tayu to the North River ....Hsu Hsung-ching, acting civil-governor of Kwangtung formally installed as president of Sun Yat-sen University, Sun Fo, administering the oath of office.

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South China Morning Post, (June 18)—Canton decides to convene the Fourth National Kuomintang Congress in Canton on October 10; announcement states the Congress will decide upon the agenda for a People's

Convention to draft a new constitution; Canton claims recent People's Convention at Nanking was illegal, hence a new convention is necessary; Wang Ching-wei insists that members of the Kuomintang take a new oath against forming cliques and factions in the party; Gen. Chen Chi-tang proposed resolution that all soldiers become members of the Kuomintang four months following their enlistment; Canton air ministry adopts four resolutions appointing Gen. Chang Hui-chang, Huang Kuang-jui and Hu Han-hsiang as committee on rules; formation of two bureaus; enlargement of air force from three to six squadrons each consisting of nine planes; addition of an escort squadron....Gen. Chen Chi-tang detains officers of 60th and 61st Divisions at Shiukwan; claimed officers sent to Shiukwan by Chen Ming-hsu for recruiting purposes; claimed that vanguards of 19th Route Army arrived at Tayuling in northern Kwangtung; stated Chen Chi-tang withdrawing his forces to Shiukwan to avoid clash with 19th....Canton message from Siangtan in Hunan claims that large bodies of troops are arriving from Hankow, some 20,000 being in Changsha; Hunan provincial armies stated to be moving south and constructing trenches at Hengchow and Paoching; Canton denied reports that Southern troops had entered Hunan; stated Gen. Ho Chien's position in Hunan is "very weak" and anxiety exists in Hunan as result of Kwangsi mobilization at Kweilin and Chuanchow; Canton's contemplated drive into Hunan hindered by reports of doubtful attitude of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu's 19th Route Army.

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South China Morning Post, (June 19)—Gen. Chen Chi-tang orders suspension of all payments from Canton treasury to the 19th Route Army; reports that Gen. Chen Ming-hsu really plans to march the 19th back to Canton causes serious uneasiness in Canton; reported that vanguards of 19th seen at Pingyuen and Chiaoling; Chen Chi-tang sends 2,000 troops to Kwangtung frontier to investigate; Chen Chi-tang orders the 4th Group army stationed at Chuanchow to come to Canton for defense purposes; many arrests of "Red" spies in Canton.... Canton leaders Sun Fo, Ku Ying-fen, Teng Tsi-ju and Chen Chi-tang send telegram to Chang Chi and Wu Tze-hui at Nanking attacking Chiang Kai-shek for stirring up dissension among certain Canton militarists and politicians; stated that if Gen. Chiang would resign that complete harmony would exist in the South....stated Chen Chi-tang has arrested 30 alleged officers of the 19th Route army at Shiukwan and rigid search instituted on railway; Shiukwan office of 60th Division closed by Chen Chi-tang who claimed to have seized 200 rifles belonging to 19th; Chen Chi-tang closes recruiting offices of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu at Yingtak, Lokchong and Yanfa, their officers fleeing to Kiangsi; many officers in Canton suspected of sympathizing with Chen Ming-hsu arrested and searched; reported Communist plot at Canton to stir up labor trouble....Canton appoints committee composed of Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei, Ku Ying-fen and Lin Yun-kai to carry out the district autonomy movement, the claim being made that Nanking can never carry out this behest of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen....Dr. C. C. Wu appointed member of Canton Political Council, highest organ of the Canton "National Government."

South China Morning Post, (June 20)—Generals Chen Chi-tang and Li Tsung-jen shortly departing on inspection trip to view the new defense works in the North River district....Gen. Bei Tsung-chi's postponement of his trip to Kwangsi due to his probable appointment to command of Canton's forces in the North River district; Gen. Bei now in Hongkong but will return to Canton shortly; Canton officially denies rumor that the 19th Route Army will return to Kwangtung and claim the fortifications in the East and North rivers are for defense against the "Reds," which may be driven into Kwangtung by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek....Canton claims that Generals Chiang Kwang-nai and Tsai Ting-kai have stated they will not participate in the Nanking-Canton trouble but will only fight the Communists....Canton's decision to stop supplies to Chen Ming-hsu's forces in Kiangsi stated to be definite indication that the 19th will not support Canton; Generals Li Yeung-king and Heung Hon-ping advocate at meeting of Military Council that efforts be continued to induce the 19th to side with Canton; other members of the Council advocated an immediate declaration of war against the 19th route army in Kiangsi; meeting of Council failed to reach decision but Generals Hsu Chung-chi and Bei Tsung-hsi will be sent to defend East River and direct three newly-recruited independent divisions; Ironsides and Kwangsi forces will guard against invasion from Fukien; another report stated Chen Chi-tang's three chief divisions will defend Canton-Shiukwan districts under Generals Yu Hon-mow, Li Yeung-king and Heung Hong-ping; Canton faces problem of defending both North and East River districts; as result of new situation decided to garrison Kwangsi with 20,000 newly recruited troops under the 4th Group Army in order to permit the Kwangsi and Ironside forces to defend Canton....Tang Shao-yam, Canton's Finance Minister, stated Canton customs question now settled and Lin Yun-koi appointed commissioner of finance and instructed to make regular financial reports to the Finance Council....Report from Pawhoi stated Nanking military agents have attempted to stir up trouble and enlist recruits, but mutinous force under Chue Wai-chun disarmed; Ko-Lui district also disturbed.

Shanghai Protests Against Proposed Opium Bureau

The Executive Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Party Headquarters has dispatched a telegram to the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Nanking, voicing vigorous protests against the recent establishment of the Opium-Suppression Bureau by the Ministry of Finance and petitioning the Committee to order the National Government to abolish the Bureau. The petition also urges that the Government should take further measures for the complete eradication of the opium evil and instruct the various Provincial and Municipal Governments throughout the country to carry out these measures within the shortest possible time.

Agreement Adopted to Limit Drug Manufacture

A proposal put forward by France and Japan at the Conference on Narcotics at Geneva was finally adopted June 22. The proposal laid down certain annual totals of drugs which no manufacturing country must exceed. These totals comprise both domestic and export requirements and are based on orders received. Dr. Woo Kai-seng approved the proposal on behalf of China as embodying the principles of a free market and the limitation of manufacture by a system of permits. Sir Malcolm Delevingne (Great Britain) opposed the proposal as inadequate.

The Opium Suppression Monopoly

Li Chi-hung, director of the recently established opium suppression department, has announced that its function will be to deal with the smuggling and sale of opium and other narcotics. For the enforcement of this measure, it is proposed to establish a number of smuggling prevention bureaus in Shanghai, Wuhu, Hankow and other places.

Four hundred ounces of opium and a large quantity of opium-smoking paraphernalia were publicly burned within the premises of the District Government Building at Hsuchow June 20.

Numerous Accidents on Chinese Railways

A west-bound train on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway was derailed near Tungku at June 21. The locomotive as well as four passenger coaches were overturned. Among the casualties were several soldiers who suffered minor injuries. Immediately upon receipt of the news, the Railway Administration despatched engineers to the scene to set up a temporary track so that traffic may not be interrupted pending the clearing of the line.

The boiler of a locomotive on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway exploded June 18 while the train was proceeding southwards near Changpanling, about 46 miles north of Pukow. No passengers on the train suffered, but three stokers were injured.

Heavy rain in northern Hupeh has resulted in the suspension of communication on the southern section of the Peiping-Hankow Railway. The railway bridge at Tunghuangtien was damaged June 17 and the south-bound train on that day was delayed by almost 11 hours.

China to Establish Tourist Bureaus

The Ministry of the Interior has issued an order to the various provincial and city governments that preparations should be made immediately for the establishment of tourist bureaus in the principal cities of China, prepared to furnish information concerning China's beauty spots and also ready to offer travelling facilities to tourists, especially foreigners. The Ministry points out that such a step would encourage the foreign tourists to visit China and thus increase the national revenue. The Ministry cites the examples of Japan, the United States, Switzerland, and other countries who maintain such tourist offices.

Suggested Remedy for the "Suicide Epidemic" *

BY CHON YING CHANG

TO lead one's life according to the course of nature is the most dangerous of its kind; and if no definite decision is to be made in response to the happening of a crisis, the case will be the most tragical one in the world, and the one who lives in such a way will be most miserable. When a crisis occurs, both the maintenance of a living body and the subsistence of its invisible soul are subject to a decision to be reached, or in other words, the adherence of the soul to the body is held in suspense. If the decision is in favor of the continuance of living, the body exists while the soul goes away for a time, and when one entirely conquers nature, that is, to overcome the crisis in a triumphant way, the soul will go back to the body; but, on the contrary, if the decision turns to the way of unnatural death, the body will be soon lost while the soul will go to another world to find a new object of its adherence, and the relation between the body and the soul will be separated forever. And if absolutely no decision is to be made, that is, to continue to live at the disposal of nature whereof no new light is to be created after a crisis or no new attempt is to be undertaken in order to recover the lost soul which has since gone away, then some day both the body and the soul will be altogether most hopelessly destroyed by nature,—the body becoming absorbed into the sand of its tomb, and the soul flying invisibly with the blowing wind.

The world is made up of all living beings, and is full of living beings; and, as far as we are in this living world, we could never like to see one kind pursue the way of brevity through a negative means.

Now comes my Humanism. The reason why I claim it to be my own, not to follow that type of Humanism which is now arriving at its full height in the United States under the leadership of two of my friends, Professor Babbitt of Harvard University and Professor Feorster of the University of Iowa, is that I have made some alterations to the "assumptions" of the American Humanism, and also endeavored some new additions to the same. My Humanism is generally this: the rightful concern of all men and women is humanity, and the ultimate goal of human life is humanity, too. To live is not for one's own sake, but for the sake of others, for the sake of humanity, and for the sake of the general welfare of the world at large. Where humanity goes, there is no individualism, no display of selfish desire, no idea to terrify mankind in general by an unexpected action. I acknowledge that by killing oneself it is of course possible to end one's battle of life, but on the other hand it will create many hard-fighting battles for others. The Greek Humanism is a dualism of man and nature; and my Humanism is a dualism of men and men. Keeping nature aside and just keeping aside our notion of nature, men are the sole masters of the present world. Nature is but a creation of men, and the meaning of nature but signifies the conscious relationship between men and men. Humanity ties up their potential relations: no humanity, no man, no relations, nothing at all. Life must be conducted in a humanistic way; and therefore, death will be called upon through a humanistic way, too.

Humanism an Energetic Weapon to Prevent Unnatural Death

Why is it necessary to kill oneself? The answer must be unanimous that the world is found to be too small to stay in and life too meaningless to live. When one finds a heap of sorrow here and a bundle of sadness there, one is destined to an unnatural death; for there is nothing to inspirit him, nor is there anything to urge him to pursue his unfinished journey of life. As far as Hawthorne Chen declared, love entanglements constitute a big cause in the growing rate of unnatural deaths in Shanghai; and he nicely remarked that all cases of love entanglements are due to the lack of love-studies. The confusion of the present age is great, wherefore we have lots of modern thoughts and lots of modern youngsters who, however, do not have a sense of the true type of Modernism. The smartness of those youngsters is due to the conviction that wherefore the past ages have handed to us, either through memory or literature, an immense system of rules, practices, and institutions that are by no means correspondent to our modern life, and that do not find their bearing upon the need of our time, our youngsters pushed forward, to expel the old system, and to bring a new system in. For them marriage must be based upon free-love, and free-love must be stressed on the sense of "Freedom". Love is not bound to marriage; love does not necessarily assure the sense of eternity or everlasting. They are falling into love, only when they feel the love fire; and then they desert it, when their fire is put out. This is true of both men and women. Whenver any one party of a couple is imbued with such a sense, the other is bound to an unnatural death sooner or later.

Humanism Prevents Love-Entanglements

This is due to the fact that during this transition period, new thoughts come in while old faiths are not yet wholly abandoned. So if the one happens to be utterly new, and the other has not yet forgot the old faith, the result of their union will be extremely deplorable. Humanism aims at the revival of the old faiths, and brings these faiths to the critical faculty of our present "Modernism". It begins with reasoning, not blind belief, with criticism not invention, with humanity not individuality. This is also the aim toward which my friends Dr. Feorster and Dr. Babbitt have been fighting so impetuously on the other side of the great Pacific; and this is the very aim for which I am writing the present article, in response to the famous article of Hawthorne Chen, *China Press* Staff Writer.

New Light on Philosophy of Life

Before I conclude, I wish to add one thing or two without which my present article will be imcomplete. I hold that perhaps nothing in the world might be more impressive in our mind than the words and instructions we received from our parents and primary school teachers when we were young. This is altogether held to be true by all philosophers and sociologists. If the coming generation will be taught the first principles of mankind and the importance of humanity in this living world, I believe, if there will not be absolutely no unnatural death at all, there must be made some considerable reductions to the present amazing number of unnatural deaths in the run of the next fifty years!

Shanghai, June 19, 1931.

An answer to Hawthorne Chen's article on "Growing Chinese Drift to Suicide."

Senator and Governor General Give Views on Philippines

Senator Hawes, from Missouri, who is co-author of the Hawes-Cutting Bill granting the Philippines independence within five years, arrived in Manila with other Senators and Congressmen June 18. In an interview shortly after his arrival he said: "Certain persons propose postponing solution of the Philippine problem 20 to 30 years. These 20 and 30-year men really oppose independence at any time, but are ashamed to say so. They favor postponement for business, not humane reasons. I am here to see whether the Filipinos want independence and whether any oppose it. If the Filipinos are united, determined and persistant, independence will be granted."

Philippines Behind Neighbors in Development

Governor General Davis of the Philippines, who recently returned to Manila from his fact-finding journey through French Indo-China, Cambodia, Siam, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and the Netherland East Indies, including Sumatra, Java, Bali and Celebes, speaking at a banquet given in his honor on his return, said that compared to the people he has visited the Filipinos are behind their neighbors in scientific agriculture; systems of transportation, aviation, and modern methods of credit and finance. "For years we have talked of adopting plans of development over a period of time," he said, "and for years our neighbors have acted and carried their plans into execution. The results speak for themselves."

He declared the Philippines are so backward in agriculture that without the free trade that permits Philippine products to enter the American market free of duty, the leading island exports would be annihilated in a competitive market. "Our only salvation," he said, "is the preference we have in the American market. It is obvious that, if other countries can raise double the amount of rice and sugar from the same hectarage and at a much lower cost than the Philippines, we cannot possibly compete with them in a free market."

Fruitless Negotiations at C. E. R. Conference

According to a Chinese official of the Chinese Eastern Railway, recently arrived here from Harbin, who is conversant with the proceedings of the Sino-Soviet Conference, the Soviet delegates, at the eighth session of the Conference in Moscow on June 4 changed their attitude in respect to the Chinese purchase of the Russian interest in the Railway. Mr. Karakhan, accompanied by his several secretaries and expert committees, arrived at the assembly room about half an hour before the hour of opening and without obtaining consent from the Chinese plenipotentiary delegate, Mo Teh-hui, announced that the session should be devoted to talks in regard to the improvement of the administrative system of the Chinese Eastern Railway, while matters relative to the Chinese purchase of the Russian interests in the Railway should be reserved for the future. Against this proposal, Mr. Mo raised a protest, insisting upon the continuance of the parleys on the purchase problems.

Mr. Karakhan replied that there were preliminary conditions for the Chinese purchase of the railway, which the Chinese Government must comply with before any practical results might accrue from the talks. He further said that as soon as the evaluation of the Railway property was obtainable, it would be up to the Chinese Government to decide on the methods to be used for effecting the redemption. A hot debate ensued; it lasted more than three hours without arriving at any definite result.

Finally, Mr. Karakhan submitted his proposal in regard to the improvement of the present administrative system of the Chinese Eastern Railway but this was turned down by the Chinese delegates on the ground that it overstepped the bounds of the discussions, which were scheduled to be confined to the purchase problems.

A Formula for a Sales Talk

A *United Press* message from Peiping says that Soviet Russia and China have discovered a formula for the sale of the Soviet interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Chinese Government. This formula stipulates that China shall pay the Soviets for the railway in duties on Russian goods imported into Chinese territory. In other words, all Soviet goods imported into China shall be admitted without payment, and the duties charged against the sale price of the Chinese Eastern.

This agreement, if it is completed, will probably arouse protests from the principal trading nations, particularly Japan. But its inventors believe the formula is airtight, and that protests will be ineffective.

A powerful group in Russia has opposed the policy of retaining a joint interest in the Chinese Eastern railway for many years. They contend that the Soviet attitude toward the railway smacks too much of "imperialism" to be comfortable for a Communist state. But the prospect of getting much needed gold from the railway was too alluring to forego.

During the past two years, however, the Chinese Eastern railway has ceased to earn money. The destruction of a world market for soya beans, principal crop of North Manchuria, has hit the Railway severely, and general business depression has completed the work. So the Soviets are gaining nothing from their share in the railway at present.

Soviet leaders are anxious to get rid of the Railway, it is believed, and have been studying means of getting out with profit to themselves for some time past.

Soviet Dilatoriness

Mo Teh-hui, plenipotentiary to the Sino-Soviet Moscow Conference, reports from Moscow that under the pretext of giving a tea reception to the diplomatic corps, M. Karakhan, the Soviet delegate, postponed the 9th meeting of the Conference, originally scheduled for June 16, to June 21. Political circles in Nanking feel that the dilatory attitude of the Soviet authorities is due to the threatened recrudescence of civil strife in this country.

Commenting on the proposed purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway, General Chiang Tso-pin, Minister to Germany, in the course of a recent interview expressed the opinion that China's proposal for the payment of Russia's share in the Railway with the irredeemable rouble notes issued by the pre-Soviet regime, now held in the hands of Chinese citizines, is entirely reasonable. Minister Chiang added that China's success in the present negotiations with Russia depends entirely upon national unification and the effectual suppression of "Red" banditry in the country,

President Hoover Proposes One-Year Moratorium

President Hoover announced an offer June 20 to the world of one year's suspension of all Government debts. It was officially stated in Washington that "subject to confirmation by Congress, the American Government will postpone all payments on debts of foreign governments to the American Government, payable during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, conditional upon a like postponement for one year of all payments of inter-governmental debts owing to important creditor Powers." President Hoover, in making the announcement, said: "The essence of the proposition is to give time to permit the debtor governments to recover their national prosperity. I am suggesting to the American people that they should be wise creditors in their own interests and good neighbors."

The President said that the purpose of the action was to give the forthcoming year to the economic recovery of the world and help to free the recuperating forces already in motion in the United States from retarding influences from abroad. He declared: "I do not approve, in any remote sense, of the cancellation of debts to the United States. World confidence would not be enhanced by such action, and no one debtor nation has ever suggested it. But as the basis of the settlement of these debts is the capacity under normal conditions, of a debtor to pay, we shall be consistent with our own policies and principles if we take into account the abnormal situation now existing in the world."

The next meeting of Congress at which approval of the moratorium will be sought is in December next. War debt payment is due on December 15.

Proposal Causes Sensation in London

President Hoover's proposal for a one year suspension of all war debt payments created a sensation in London. Hitherto the settlement of the Great War had been regarded as closed, financially, for all time by the Young Plan. Observers in London insist that President Hoover's proposal means a virtual reopening of the question of war debts and reparations eventually. Europe, particularly Germany, generally hails President Hoover's decision with favor because it means (according to *Reuter*) that apparently the European thesis has triumphed for the following reasons:

1—For the first time the United States officially has tacitly admitted the connection between war debts and reparations, which hitherto it resolutely refused to do despite Europe's contention that the two questions are closely related.

2—The United States has finally admitted that War debts affect the world economic situation profoundly.

3—The United States for the first time tacitly admits that war debts are in a somewhat different category than ordinary commercial debts.

4—The announcement of President Hoover revives hopes for an eventual all-round cancellation of war debts.

The only country whose approval is lukewarm is France, although later reports from Germany also indicated that certain factions there were not very enthusiastic.

One of the results of the announcement by President Hoover was to cause an appreciable rise in the value of silver.

The Communist paper *Izvestia* in an editorial commented that the spectre of German revolution and its consequent menace to American investments forced President Hoover's proposal for a one year holiday from the payment of war debts and reparations.

Japanese Silk Stimulated

One of the immediate results of President Hoover's intimation was to cause a better feeling in the New York stock market, which in turn had a stimulating effect on the Japanese silk market. On the Tokyo market June 22 silk advanced to Yen 58.30 on future dealings, while spot cargo was reported to have advanced by from Yen 10 to Yen 15.

Jenhosuke Inouye, the Japanese Minister of Finance, in an interview stated that Japan would undoubtedly support President Hoover's offer for the great cause of world peace.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XXIV

ON THE MASTERY OF PRONUNCIATION

The following extracts from "How to Learn a Language" by Thomas F. Cummings are worthy of careful study and imitation:

"Pronunciation is the first difficulty. It confronts us at the very door and haunts us for months, if not for years. "How fast they talk!" we exclaim. Then, as we try to catch a word and just fail, we say, 'How do you spell it?' forgetting that sounds must come before symbols, and that the spelling of words in English (or Roman) letters is sure to bring us into a snare. Suppose you are in Asia, and are told that a word begins with "d". In Arabia, in India, in China, in Korea, or in Japan, their "d" is not the equivalent of our "d". So never ask the spelling of a word, but ask for it to be repeated, again and yet again. Hear it at least three times before you attempt to speak it. Then hear it from your teacher ten, twenty, fifty times a day, as you attempt each time to give it after him. Ten or fifteen thousand repetitions, ditributed over three to six months, is not too high a price to pay for a good pronunciation. It is probable that for most of the sounds a less number will suffice. But, many or few, there is no other way. Careful, painstaking listening to homeophonic words and sentences, with an honest recognition of one's failures and successes, will in three months insure a marvelous advance in pronunciation efficiency,

"The first thing one should do in the study of pronunciation is to secure a teacher who knows how to teach sounds. This teacher should know phonetics. He should know how to analyze his own sounds and those of his pupil, to point out their similarities and differences. Or, failing this, the pupil should have made a study of his own language sounds and have compared them with those of other languages with which he may be acquainted. He should know what peculiarities are likely to be met, and be on the lookout for them. Assuming, however, that both pupil and teacher are ignorant of the science of phonetics, then the following directions should be carefully followed:

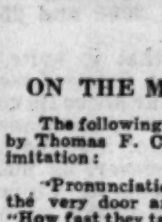
I—I. Observe carefully the speech organs of the teacher. Watch, not the book, nor his eyes, but his mouth. Imitate his manner, tone and action. Note particularly the set of his jaw. Is it forward, so that his lower teeth are even with the upper, or is it drawn back so far that his upper teeth protrude beyond his lower lip? Is it active and loose, or stiff and passive? 2. Are his lips protruded, neutral or drawn back to a thin line under his nose? 3. Are his teeth exposed, when he speaks, or covered? Is his jaw clenched or loose? 4. Does his tongue touch his teeth when he makes a "t," or does it go up to the prepalatal position as for English "t?" Where else does it touch, and is it tense or lax? 5. Is there any puff of breath with his consonants, such as your hand feels with the first p in paper, though not with the second, or is it like the second p, as the p in speech? 6. Do his nostrils, cheeks or larynx move when he speaks?

"The very best aid to the observation of these points is a large mirror, where the faces of teacher and pupil are reflected side by side. This enables each to note the cause of failure. Like actions produce like results. Unlike movements must give variant sounds. The finger held close to the lips will show the character of p in paper, peach, speech, etc., whether aspirate or not.

"II—Copy not merely the facial workings, but imitate the timbre and cadences, noting rests, rises, falls, glides and stops, in order to reduplicate his distinctive language melody. It is very important that the teacher be free from every speech defect.

"III—Teach an untutored native a few sentences in English—for example: 'Where are you going? The name of this boy is John.'—so you can hear how he speaks your mother tongue. Then imitation of the pronunciation and rhythm which he gives to the English sentence will give you the best clue to the true sound of the foreign vernacular."

CHARACTER STUDY

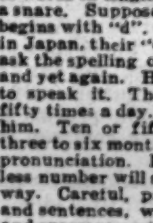


Character No. 116 (姓4)

Surname

Pronounced sin

The combination of 女 a woman and 生 to beget. The birthplace. It was customary to name individuals after the place in which they were born. This accounts for whole villages to have the same surname. Every one in the clan was given the same surname. Hence its present meaning of family surname.



Character No. 117 (貴4)

Honorable, esteemed, high class, dear, expensive.

Pronounced kuĒI

The 貝 referring to valuables such as the pearls in the oyster shell. The 中 may refer to the center of the shell where the valuable pearls, are found. Hence the idea of dear expensive, and in its more extended use of honorable, esteemed, high class.

Character No. 118 (名2)

A name, an appellation, fame.

Pronounced min

A 口 mouth and 夕 the evening. It has been said that it was necessary for one to give his name at dusk. Used for one's personal name.

Character No. 119 (敝4)

Unworthy, poor, worn out.

Pronounced pi

The 敝, pronounced pi, refers to a piece of cloth that has been torn into eight shreds. The 攵 represents that which tore the cloth into eight shreds. Hence the idea of worn out, poor, vile, unworthy.

Character No. 120 (用4)

To use, to employ, useful.

Pronounced iɔ:n

This character refers to the arrow | that is shot thru the 中 middle. It is now used in a large number of ways, chief of which are to use, to employ, and refers to the operation of any power.

VOCABULARY LIST

292. 姓 名 — sin min — One's full name.
293. 貴 姓 — kuĒI sin — What is your honorable name?
294. 敝 姓 — pi sin — My humble name is _____
295. 貴 人 — kuĒI rĒn — A man of position.
296. 貴 國 — kuĒI kuĒ'—What is your honorable country?
297. 敝 國 — pi kuĒ' — My humble country is—
298. 貴 客 — kuĒI kĒ' — Honorable guests.
299. 名 子 — min tz — A personal name.
300. 書 名 — ʃu min — The name of a book.
301. 學 名 — ʃio' min — A schoolname. The name given to a boy when he goes to school.
302. 出 名 — tʃu' min—famous, to make a name for himself.
303. 名 人 — min rĒn — A famous man.
304. 用 人 — iɔ:n rĒn — A servant.
305. 不中用 — pu' tzɔ:n iɔ:n — Useless.
306. 用不着 — iɔ:n pu' tzo — I have no use for it.
307. 用不得 — iɔ:n pu' tĒ' — It is of no use.
308. 用不了 — iɔ:n pu' liaV — Can't be used.
309. 用 心 — iɔ:n sin — diligent, to use one's heart.

SENTENCE WORK

255. 你 姓 甚 麼 — What is your name? (speaking to inferiors).
256. 先 生 貴 姓 — What is your honorable name?
257. 敝 姓 王 — My humble name is Wang.
258. 貴國是那一國 — What is your honorable country.
259. 敝國是中國 — My humble country is China.
260. 那個人很出名 — That man is very famous.
261. 先生有沒有用人 — Do you have a servant?
262. 那個用人很好 — That is a good servant.
263. 這個東西不中用 — This is a useless article.
264. 這個人用不了 — This man can't be used.
265. 學生很用心 — The student is very diligent
266. 他的學名是小心 — His school name is siaV sin.

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihkuo Road, Shanghai.

Digging Up China's Past

BY HARRY PAXTON HOWARD

MORE light has been thrown upon Neolithic China by the recent excavations made by a party headed by the anthropologist K. Z. Tung, under the auspices of the Shansi Provincial Library, in the Wan Ch'uan district in south-western Shansi. Here, in addition to stone axes and knives, bone arrowheads, hairpins, needles, and other things, there has been found ancient pottery of a type differing in design from that of other Neolithic sites, and earthenware musical instruments of various shapes, according to Mr. Tung. It is becoming clear that the Neolithic culture of North China was not only widespread, but included many sites, probably many hundreds of villages.

It is only in the last decade that systematic excavations, under proper scientific control, have been made to any extent in China, but the results achieved are already most significant. The Neolithic culture of China, the culture out of which Chinese civilization apparently grew, was clearly connected with the main Eurasian culture-area. Various sites have now been uncovered, from Kansu to Fengtien, and the similarity in culture is evident, though there are local variations to some extent. From the sites discovered it is clear that these Neolithic people were agriculturists, living in villages which reached a fair size and may at times have housed a thousand persons or more. One site, however, the cave at Sha Kuo T'un in southern Fengtien, is too small to be a dwelling for anything much larger than a family, and as all anthropologists and sociologists know, a family never really lives to itself under primitive conditions except temporarily or unless it is the last remnant of a dying people. Chinese and foreign archaeologists believe this place to have been a votive shrine, with a religion in which rituals were performed including either human sacrifices or the ceremonial breaking of the bones of the dead, probably—in either case—with the eating of the flesh and bone-marrow of the deceased.

Neolithic Culture

The other sites discovered all appear to be villages, though we are not yet certain what kind of dwellings these Neolithic villagers used. They raised the grains common to the Eurasiatic culture in general—millet, wheat, and barley. They possessed the most common domesticated animals—dogs and pigs. They used bone needles, pins, buttons, etc.,—the latter of a size indicating that they had some rather fine material to work with. It may have been silk, but it may also have been hempen cloth. And they made excellent pottery.

None of these agricultural villagers of the lower basin of the Yellow River four or five thousand years ago seem to have had any culture-element peculiar to them, unless they had silk. Dr. Li Chih has recently made a most interesting discovery, finding in an excavation in a very old site a cocoon. A single cocoon seems to be a rather slender basis for the assumption that silk-making existed before metal-working in China. It is extraordinary, furthermore, that a cocoon should have survived these four milleniums or so. There is, indeed, no evidence against the possibility of silk-making at that time. A people capable of the splendid pottery turned out by the Neolithic Chinese should be capable of silk-making as well. The question is simply whether the finding of one cocoon is sufficient evidence for it.

The culture of these Neolithic villagers (outside of the still disputable element of silk), was clearly connected with that of central and western Asia. But it was also connected with that of the people of the same area (North China) today. Some of their most characteristic tools—for example the broad knife in the form similar to a hoe-blade survive to the present time,—indicating that the people of North China today are the cultural heirs of the earlier communities, though other culture-elements have been added to their heritage.

The physical type appears to be much the same. Dr. Davidson Black's careful examination of skeleton remains from these Neolithic communities has failed to show marked differences from the present-day Chinese, though his studies are not altogether conclusive. We cannot yet trace racial history with any certainty in North China, though scholarly attempts have been made both by Li and Shirokogoroff. But the excavations now made at Wan Ch'uan have unearthed a number of human skeletons which may give us further knowledge of the exact physical type.

The Neolithic culture of North China shows such high development in some respects (particularly its fine pottery, involving a high technique including the use of the potter's wheel,) that it has been termed Aeneolithic (transitional between the Neolithic and Bronze ages), and its approximate date has been estimated (by relating it to similar work in western Asia) to between 3000 and 2500 B. C.

The various excavations have shown that in spite of the manner in which Chinese civilization flowered more than three thousand years ago, raising it far above its contemporaries in this part of the world, it was by no means a strange growth from nowhere, in the midst of a barbarous Asia with no cultural development whatsoever, as many have pictured it and even H. G. Wells presents it. Chinese civilization, it is now clear, grew out of a Neolithic culture most of the elements of which it possessed in common with Western Asia and Southern Europe. At the time of the Neolithic villages in China there were undoubtedly many communities scattered over central and northern Asia of a similar level of development. In China itself they have been found as far as northwestern Kansu, not far from Turkestan. And when we consider the other cultural elements spread throughout central Asia we realize how much of her civilizational basis China has in common with central and western Asia.

The spread of these elements does not necessarily mean migration. It is now clear that many cultural elements are spread in other ways, by barter for example, which is very old indeed. And there is no reason whatever to assume that the Chinese invented independently the cultivation of millet, barley, wheat, beans, etc., which were being cultivated by other peoples some hundreds of miles away if not nearer, and likewise independently invented pottery and even similar designs to those of Western Asia.

Fine Pottery Ware

This pottery, indeed, is one of the finest elements in the early culture. The archaeologist Arne, in his detailed study of the painted pottery of Chinese Neolithic sites, declared that the painted pottery of Yang Shao in Honan (which has been taken as typical, as located right in the heart of the earliest historic China we know), as well as that of Chin Wang Chai, "may be compared, as regards the fineness of the ware, with any group of painted pottery of the same age in the west of Asia and the southeast of Europe." The thinness of the ware, the use of the potter's wheel, the high temperature obtained for this manufacture (some 1300-1400 Centigrade, "a temperature which, in firing with wood, can be obtained only by a blast (an abundant supply of oxygen) in a good kiln"), the careful choice and mixing of the clay, the varied forms and decorations, indicate a high development of this industry. Arne, basing his estimate upon the general opinion of anthropologists as regards similar development in western Asia and southeastern Europe, assigned a date of between 2500 and 3000 B. C. to the Honan pottery.

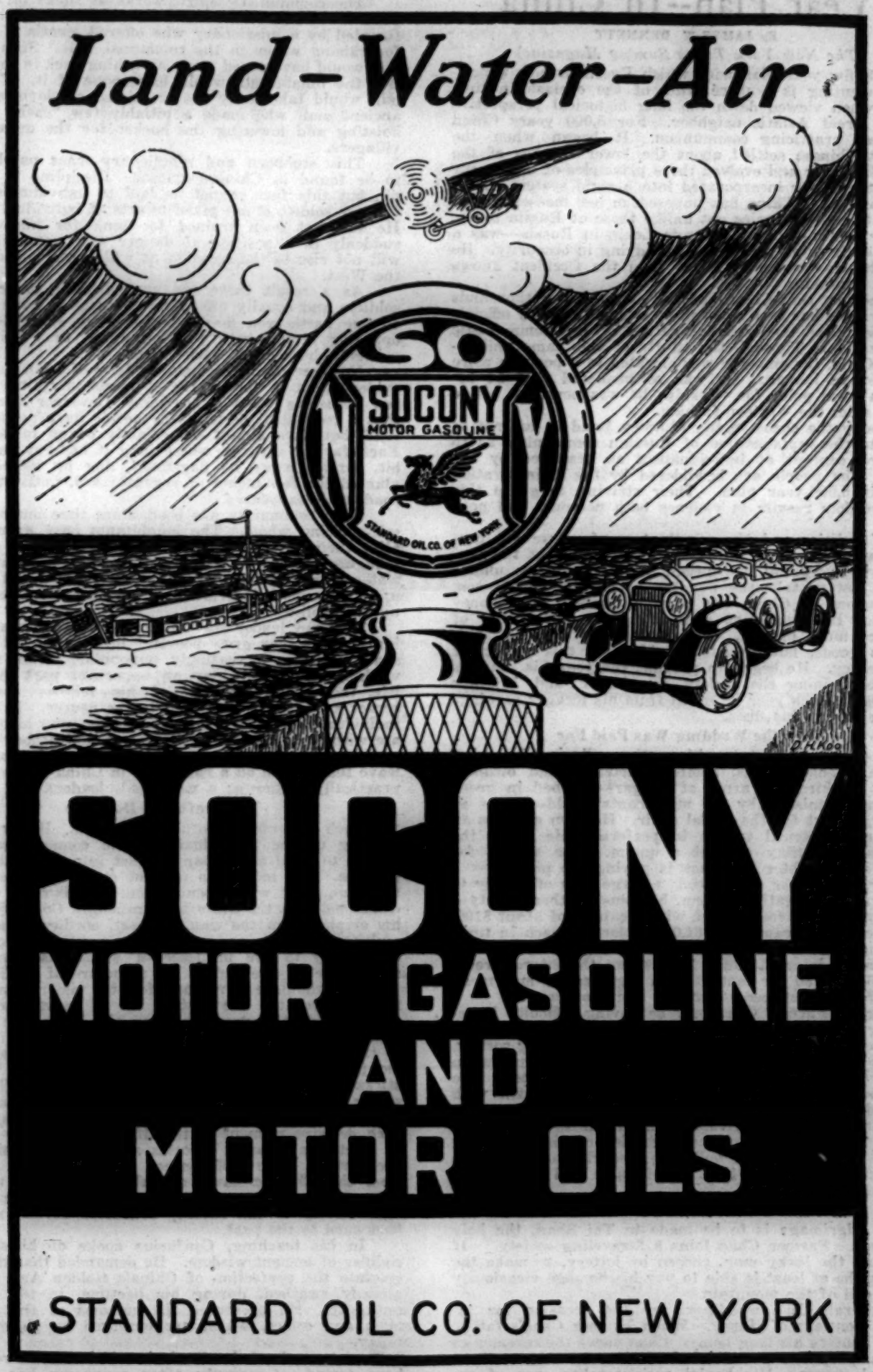
The pottery recently found at Wan Ch'uan was of a similar type, but rather finer. It included bowls, deep and shallow, tripods, and other vessels, and some fragments of glazed black ware. On the painted pottery there are a variety of decorative designs, which apparently differ from the designs of the Yang Shao pottery, or that of Hsi Yin Ts'un, another Shansi site, by being more complex and ornate. The excavators found a great number of specimens, of the most varied character. What appear to have been musical instruments, made from earthenware, were not the least interesting of the finds. There were also perforated discs, rather similar to those found in Fengtien and elsewhere, of stone and shell, the wide distribution of which, and the mystery as to their use, making them of much interest.

The Freer Art Gallery, at Washington, D. C, was in part the promoter of this work. This year an agreement was entered into between the Shansi Provincial Library, the Gallery mentioned, and the Peiping Normal University for women, for the excavating of Neolithic sites in the Wan Ch'uan district. From April 1 to May 15 thirty laborers were at work, under the careful supervision of Mr. Tung and his assistants, and sixteen large cases were filled with the excavated materials and transported to the Shansi Provincial Library for study and exhibition.

Peiping, June 19, 1931.

Child Health Campaign Is Conducted in Shanghai

A child health campaign was conducted by the Child Welfare Association of China during the week. Lantern parades were held in various districts of Shanghai and exhibits were shown with a view to instructing the Chinese public in general health subjects. The importance of bathing and the extermination of flies were particularly stressed.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China's Five-Thousand Year Plan--In China

By JAMES W. BENNETT

(The New York Times Sunday Magazine)

THE five-year plan with which Russia is now experimenting is a mere wink of the eyelash in time when viewed down the long historical perspective of her great Asiatic neighbor. For 5,000 years China has been practicing communism. It began when the earliest Chinese settled about the lower reaches of the Hoangho River and evolved those principles of democracy which they later incorporated into a rigid system. During those years China has imposed on her masses a trial of ideals and economics not unlike those of Russia today. China's Lenin—worshiped as is Lenin in Russia—was a pedantic Oriental, persecuted and dying in obscurity. He bore the clan name of K'ong, and the Occident knows him as Confucius.

The fact that China has had emperors for thousands of years and has been overrun by swarms of petty officials does not alter the essential nature of her communistic organization. Through the efforts of this same philosopher, K'ong, the emperor was elevated to a position more divine than human. He was so insulated that he became a focal point for worship; he was never an active despot after the Western fashion.

Today the chaos in the Flowery Land is due not so much to the juxtaposition of Russian communism as to the new concept of individualism as practiced by the West. The people are bewildered by the disintegration of their 5,000-year plan. Their striving to grasp this new freedom results in violence both personal and political.

Of politics and the resultant warfare we get confused accounts. But the fundamental habits of the people, now in partial disruption, are perhaps less understood. Let us take the wedding of Farmer Chao's son.

Custom in China has always decreed that money shall flow like water at a wedding; an appearance of affluence must prevail. Chao possesses little of this world's goods, but he has provided for this particular contingency. He began to provide, the year his son was born, by joining the society for better and brighter weddings. Each year he saved from his meager earnings enough to pay his dues.

How the Wedding Was Paid For

Today he entertains his entire village with roast duck and sharks' fins, bamboo partridge and birdnest soup. He hires an army of beggars—garbed in green uniforms furnished by the mendicants' guild—to act as military escort for the bridal chair. He even engages an itinerant theatrical troupe to perform. He views the extravagant outlay without a qualm. The society for better and brighter weddings is paying the piper.

Or, if Farmer Chao needs a large sum of money to improve his irrigation system, he joins another society—a group of ten farmers, each with a capital of about $100. Their combined capital of $1,000 is lent to each in turn, enabling him to have the use of for a year without the payment of interest. In a land where the interest rates reach 60 and 80 per cent such an organization may mean the difference between starvation and prosperity.

Again, Farmer Chao may be having difficulty in retaining the fruits of his labor. Thefts of grain or melons are not uncommon. He joins a crop-watching society. He not only pays his dues, but gives of his time, when his turn comes, to guard the fields of his neighbors. He must be prepared to engage in hand-to-hand battle with marauders.

Almost every conceivable form of human endeavor in China is covered by mutual agencies of this sort. A temple is to be built, a well dug, seed rice to be bought. Farmer Chao pays a tithe of his time and money and enjoys the benefits.

Funerals Also Expensive

A pilgrimage is to be made to Tai Shan, the holy mountain. Farmer Chao joins a "traveling society." If he is not the lucky man, chosen by lottery, to make the journey, he at least is able to pay his homage vicariously to the god of the mountain.

Funerals, like weddings, are the occasion for inordinate outlays of money. When Farmer Chao's father at last "enters his long home," Chao views the ceremonies with a proper expression of filial grief—but without financial worry. His burial society takes care of expenses.

But this kind of communism strikes deeper than the mere purchase of insurance against future needs; it is an ingrained part of Farmer Chao's being. It is his heritage from his peaceful tribal ancestors.

The communistic spirit works at times in a way of pure reaction. A Chinese village was aroused and infuriated by a missionary who offered, gratis, a windmill for raising water in the communal well. Such a windmill would have saved many an aching back in the hamlet. But the inhabitants would have none of it. The windmill would take away the occasional employment of one ancient man who made a pitiably few "cash" daily by hoisting and lowering the bucket for the more affluent villagers.

This stubborn and reactionary mass psychology is to be found in Chinese armies. Discipline is virtually nil, but this fact cannot be laid to individualism. The Chinese soldier is not given to acts of individual bravery. He has not been trained to think for himself. Put suddenly in a position of danger and responsibility, he will not rise to the occasion as will a common soldier of the West.

As a result there are unpredictable panics among soldiers and equally unaccountable acts of mass bravery. In one battle you may see the sorry spectacle of two opposing armies both running away, then halting and savagely butchering each other.

Nowhere is this reactionary form of communism more evident than in the dearth of roads in China. On the few occasions when a provincial Governor has decreed that a road shall be built the people have permitted the road, but have almost immediately begun to destroy it. Each farmer through whose land it has cut has, bit by bit, carried away its flagstones, dug up its edges and planted the few inches of regained soil, until at last the road has disappeared.

Each community has been, since time immemorial, a self-sufficing whole. The inhabitants have grown to realize their interdependence upon one another. As the villagers refused to take away the livelihood of the old water drawer at the well, so are they accustomed to frown upon their more individualistic members who seek to set up monopolies.

A money lender may fatten on them for years, growing rich, as they grow poorer. But the life of the loan shark becomes increasingly unpopular. And, since the workings of "face" play an important part in Chinese life, the collective weight of his fellows' disapproval serves as a partial deterrent to the usurer. In the more individualistic West a loan shark who was able to operate within the confines of the law would probably receive a visit from a vigilante organization and subsequently leave that region on a rail. But in China mob violence is practically unknown; a mob needs leaders.

The Confucian Doctrine

Such leadership Confucius deplored. He stressed the curbing of the individual for the common good. He sought to mold all human conduct into a ritual for this purpose. His ideal was not not unlike that commended by Lenin. But where Lenin, modeling his creed on Marx, demanded that the State be paramount, Confucius placed his emphasis on the clan, a great, obedient family with multiform duties—and no personal rights. His creed was the ability to live in peace—a social harmony which should literally reproduce the structure of music.

To stimulate reverence for the older mores, Confucius advocated the setting up of carved or painted portraits of the great men of the past. This advice China has taken whole-heartedly, particularly in regard to the sage himself. His portrait—as is Lenin's in the moujik's hut—adorns every Chinese home. Fragrant sticks of sandalwood burn daily before it, their blue smoke curling about the sage's nostrils. It is as though he were present—with an admonitory finger raised— at each decisive moment in the life of a Chinese.

Between Russian theories and those of China there are certain wide differences. Where Lenin abolished God, the Chinese have amicably permitted the worship of all gods on an equal footing. Where Lenin looked aggressively to the future, Confucius turned resolutely backward to the past.

In his teaching, Confucius spoke of himself as a codifier of ancient wisdom. He demanded that the people emulate the perfection of China's Golden Age, a period already swathed, during his lifetime, in the mists of antiquity. He preserved the customs of that age, its laws and ethics, which are observed by Farmer Chao today.

The strength of the Confucian formula has repeatedly been tested. Conqueror after conqueror has over-run the helpless, unwarlike land, only to be insidiously at-

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tacked by the collective force of the sage's doctrine—and in the end to succumb to it. The invading Iron Men, the Tartars, the Manchus, have all merged into the uniformity of the Chinese people, leaving no traces of their own culture or ideology. Unlike the Russians, the Chinese have not gone outside their borders to proselyte. They have made their overlords conform to them.

The slogan of Confucius, the keynote, is to be found in a single Chinese ideograph or word-picture. This is written with the character meaning "son" supporting the character "old age." It is called "hiao" and in its entirety signifies filial piety. The only rank permitted is primogeniture. To old age reverence is accorded, since old age is within the reach of all.

Thus the clan gives allegiance to its head in a patriarchal system that entails a communal responsibility. If Farmer Chao becomes hopelessly entangled in debt, his family must pay. Putting one's property in a wife's name is of no value in China. If Farmer Chao commits a murder and flees to parts unknown, his next-of-kin suffers the death penalty and the remaining members of his family receive lesser punishments: the slicing off of an ear, the bastinado, the forfeiture of a year's rice crop. The result of this clan responsibility is to cause the family to police vigorously its more individualistic and obstreperous members.

Even during the Chou Dynasty, more than 1,000 years before Christ and 500 before Confucius, we know that the land was divided according to communistic principles. One hundred mow (sixteen acres) was apportioned to eight families. The land was cut into nine squares, one to each family, the ninth and central plot being cultivated by all and its produce being paid to the State. This village group managed its own civic affairs; no Emperor in China ever troubled himself about the everyday life of the masses.

At first the Emperor was chosen by the people—a tribal leader on earth to intercede with the leader in heaven. When Yu, known as the Great Emperor, made the post hereditary, he was not violating communistic tenets. Rather, he was confirming the dead level of the masses by elevating this one supreme patriarch as an intercessor. Donning white sackcloth, he took upon himself the sins of his people. He was looked upon as the ideal man, orderly, controlled, with a tinge of the supernatural.

Not only did the Emperor perform these ceremonies of intercession in which his slightest gestures had a symbolic significance, but, through the codified precepts of Confucius, China rigidly followed the rules of conduct he had set for his "Superior Man." They endeavored to follow his teaching that the Three Harmonies, Heaven, Earth and Man, should always maintain properly balanced relations. Formalism grew to an obsession. Confucius becames so revered that the people did not even dare to pronounce his name.

The Inefficient Examination System

The arts were made subservient to the State. The morte main of Confucius was particularly felt in the field of the literary essay, that most popular of Chinese art forms. More than that, it was the basis of all political preferment. At stated intervals examinations were held in which all, including the poorest peasant, could compete. Bv a man's ability to write an essay based upon the two compilations of Confucius, the "Book of Odes" and the "Canon of Changes," was he raised to high places.

The result of the examination system was to foist upon the nation a notoriously inefficient bureaucracy. The curbing of the individual for the common end, the emphasis upon ritual, stultified and then atrophied all original statecraft. Even institutions for organized industry have been bitterly resented as an infringement of the rights of the masses. The "mean," so highly recommended by Confucius, reduced all existence to an abstract compromise.

China has not yet experimented with the State ownership of all lands, as Russia is doing. She has not abolished the family or given babies to government nurseries. She has not accepted precisely the brand of sex relations advocated by the present regime in Russia. But she has sought the abnegation of her people. She has stressed the need of one being subservient to the many—in a 5,000-year-old plan.

China today is reaping the whirlwind. Man being man, and not a machine, is instinctively an individualist. China's inchoate hordes are beginning to stir, to act, to live—not as a docile mass but as individuals. They are undisciplined in this, peculiarly unable to move with reason. The imagined weight of the Confucian shackles still tugs at them—almost as effectively as though the chains were actually being worn. But they have tasted the heady draft of individual freedom, and it is small wonder that they are a little drunk with it.

China—Biggest Customer of America's Ph. D. Degrees

BY ART YUN

CHINA, long hailed as the world's greatest potential market, is now the biggest customer of American Ph. D.'s. These high-priced ornaments of the academic mills dazzle Chinese minds as keenly as diamonds dazzle eagles. The result is an export boom in American Ph. D.'s such as no nation in educational annals, not even Germany in her heyday in the late eighties, ever experienced.

Since the standard of Chinese colleges rose and it became not only harder to break through American immigration walls but also more expensive to live in American campuses, the tide of Chinese students Americaward has dropped. This drop resulted in an increase of students who cross the Pacific primarily for research work and advanced degrees such as M.A.'s and Ph. D.'s.

Fifteen years ago one Chinese student received the Ph. D. degree. Within the last five years an average of thirty Chinese students are annual candidates for the Ph. D. and more than twice that number for M.A.'s. There seems to be no slackening in this trend; the sudden lure for higher degrees has seized the new Chinese student so thoroughly that the number will inevitably rise for years to come.

An observer naturally asks, "Where will this lead to?" Does China need this new and growing army of Yankee-trained Ph. D.'s. In other words, what price the Ph. D.?

Where Americans seek the Ph.D. for college bread-and-butter—in the United States no person with an eye to diplomatic service or trade ever cares much for an M. A., much less a Ph. D.—the Chinese, it seems, seek it for prestige and, as a stepping stone to diplomatic, trade and government offices. The observation of an American professor at Nanking that the country is run by American Ph. D.'s points the condition. I have met Chinese students working for advanced degrees who promptly hoped that, on their return to China, some opening in manufacturing or trade will reward them. Many confess that they will teach for a year to live, or to gain "experience"—in other words, they will mark time until the coveted position blooms.

When the most brilliant of China's sons are willing to sacrifice the best years of their lives in diligent and painful effort for an American Ph. D. and then return home to devote themselves in pursuits that offer comparatively little outlet for their acquired ability for research, there is something intrinsically wrong in the environment that places such a high value on the ephemeral foreign appelation.

In the United States where the degree was born—or rather, developed to its present "high" estate, it has little following outside academic walls. When an American Ph. D. ventures outside the campus gates and wanders in spheres where men of action stalk, he is careful not to mention his Ph. D. appelation. It is quite apt to prejudice him and lower his standing in the eyes of intelligent, material-minded fellowmen.

When Mencken Ridicules

A growing group of intellectuals, headed by H. L. Mencken, derive considerable joy in ridiculing persons by calling them, Drs., and conspicuously tagging the Ph. D. title. Intellectual leaders in the United States like John Dewey never use the Ph. D. insignia when they write for public consumption. Only when they appear within pedagogic covers is the label attached to remind the academic snobs that they belong to the brotherhood and have a claim to be heard.

Today, the Ph. D. is rightly appraised as nothing more than a passport to collegiate pedagogy. Just as membership in the American Federation of Labor entitles one to certain rights and privileges, or membership in the Panhandlers' Guild in New York entitles one to beg in Chinatown, so also does membership in the Ph. D. hierarchy entitle one to teach and get promotion in member universities of the American Association of Universities and Colleges. The chase for the Ph. D. in the United States is purely economic, and is, in no way, emblematic of academic prowess or research virtuosity.

A Ph.D. is ostensibly granted for some contribution to the sum total of human knowledge. Of the 250 Ph.D. dissertations over which Chinese students have wasted labor in past years, only three can justly claim to have won a public hearing outside cloistered academic walls—Bau's "Foreign Relations of China," Chen's "Chinese Migrations," and and Li Chi's "Formation of the Chinese People." The others, costing their authors thousands of dollars for publication, remain dusty in college library shelves, unknown to the world and read only by prospective slaves of the coveted degree.

The researches of the Chinese students have been distinguished for their imitative manner. Not only that: a comparatively small number, during the past 21 years of Ph.D. acquisition by Chinese students, dwelt on Chinese subjects, less than thirty per cent, while a majority dug into such overwritten subjects as Chicago crime, Berlin banks, Interstate Commerce Commission. While this tendency is changing, the imitative methods in American research persist.

These methods have been howled down time and again by men who revolted against the craft, Ph.D.'s themselves who ought to know. The exposures of such men as Abraham Flexner have made a laughing stock of American research methods, particularly in the field of history and the social sciences that today succor a spawning army of so-called "Institutes."

It will be necessary to point out only one recent instance of the inadequacy of Ph.D. research.

Real Labor Research Needed

There is no field in human knowledge in the United States where more research has been done than in the field of labor problems. For years America has been in turmoil over the clash between capital and labor. Professors have written hundreds of books, students have added many many thousands of pamphlets, monographs, bulletins, compendiums, and what not, on this eternally effervescing problem. The field is an ever-challenging lure to the Ph D. aspirant, and the number of dissertations on labor questions, no doubt, run into the hundreds.

One naturally expects that every aspect of the subject has been exhaustively combed and threshed. But the fact remains that nothing worthwhile has ever been penned; no economic Ph.D. has ever written its accredited history.

Then an unknown immigrant boy, who arrived in the United States without knowledge of a word of English, wrote a book called, "Dynamite," and, overnight, the professors, who at least know a good book when they see one, shouted in glee. It was acclaimed and praised by all the economic Ph. D.'s as the indipensable tome on the subject of class violence in the United States.

This young man, without a trace of collegiate education, who toiled for years as a common laborer, did a research job in a field where professors and Ph.D. aspirants worked for years. He did it by going out and digging up the facts from the raw cold world—a method beneath the dignity of Ph.D. historians. Their method is the librarian's method—to collate, annotate, quote and paraphrase what others have written, and as the shelf literature on class violence has been virtually nil, this aspect of research remained fallow; the author of "Dynamite" dragged the facts from raw sources of experience.

Harry Elmer Barnes, who has done more than any other American to expose the fallacy that Germany alone was responsible for the war, has punctured the belief that the Ph.D. is a better historian than the reporter. A college savant for years, Barnes chucked up the calling and exposed the sham that sets up the professor on a pedestal far above the journalist as a historian. The good journalist, with a background of local color, he claims, writes and verifies from first-hand experience, knowing fully well that interested parties are ready to pounce upon anything which may be an alleged error of fact. But the professor—let Barnes talk.

"In due time," said Harry Elmer Barnes, Ph.D., "these daily products of reportorial effort get bound up, find their way into an antiquarian library and get brown and crumbly. On this scene appears a bespectacled candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy or a bearded savant already an associate professor of history. without any considerable intimate knowledge of the background, local color or personalities involved in the journalistic tales. They take down these volumes. They copy copiously, paraphrase the stories of the reporters and editors, perhaps long since dead, string together their materials, make an exact and impressive footnote recording each

issue consulted and compile the list of dailies they have moved from the dust at the end of their erudite monograph. This is 'serious' history of the most immaculate vintage. Well!"

"Research" Work

It is this research technique that Chinese students who imitate their good professors become proficient in. Not long ago some research-bitten, returned American missionaries induced a wealthy American to donate a few million bucks to perpetuate this sort of research in the queen of China's cities. For years its headquarters will dazzle as a hunting ground and mecca for ambitious Chinese historians.

In the United States the futility of this process is plainly exhibited by Chinese worshippers of the Ph.D.

Few fields exist in which research, genuine research, is more needed than in the realm of overseas Chinese. If you hunt in any of the well-equipped libraries of America or the Continent, you will find that 99.9 per cent of what they store on the subject is concerned with Chinese immigration. That is the only phase in which Westerners hold an interest with reference to their Chinese wards, and, as a result, all the studies—the output of students and historians—dwell, annotate, elaborate and paraphrase this angle. No historian has gone out in the field and gathered material on other aspects of Chinese abroad.

To the world at large, it seems that the history of Chinese abroad is the history of Westerners trying to keep them out of their lands and the Chinese stubbornly trying to get themselves in. On the subject of Chinese in the United States, to be more specific, the New York Public Library index has dozens of entries. Virtually every entry deals with Chinese immigration, either from the the overwritten American or underwritten Chinese point of view. Diligent students of yesterday and able historians of tomorrow have come and will come, adding their output to the pile—all on the economic, political and social angles of Chinese immigration.

While Ph.D. degrees have their rightful place in the educational sun, their mad, uncritical worship by Chinese students will not speed the education of China's illiterate millions. Teachers and not Ph.D.'s are the foundation for this impending revolution.

New York, June 1, 1931.

Injustice Done to Chinese in British Films

G. A. Atkinson, writing in a recent issue of the London *Daily Telegraph*, on the injustice done to Chinese in recently produced British films, says that Kuangson Young, the new Chinese Consul-General in London, recently drew his attention to this matter, showing him a letter of protest from an organization representing the 500 Chinese students known to be in Britain. "These young men," he said, "come from the best official and commercial families in China. They will go back to fill responsible positions in that country. What are their feelings when they see that British film producers invariably represent their countrymen on the screen as thieves, assassins, 'dope' merchants, or white slave traffickers?" The Chinese villain in "The Yellow Mask" steals the Crown Jewels from the Tower of London and kidnaps a beautiful English girl, a role filled by Dorothy Seacombe.

"The atmosphere which we particularly desire to break, he said, is that which invests Chinese with such cliches as 'sinister Oriental' 'wily Oriental' 'suave Oriental' and 'crafty Oriental'. There are Chinese who answer to such descriptions, but there is no monopoly in China of sinister and crafty qualities, and a man is not necessarily sinister because he happens to be an Oriental."

Mr. Atkinson says it looks as if the British film producer will have to part with his Chinese villain. Films, he points out, are so international that the nationality of the villain has become a serious problem; he is the first orphan of the League of Nations.

Proposed Measures for Rehabilitation of China Merchants S. N. Co.

Three measures for the rehabilitation of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company have been proposed by Kuo Huai-feng, Special Commissioner for the Reorganization of the Company. They provide that the duties, powers, and functions of the Reorganization Committee be clearly defined, regular subsidies be granted, and a definite period for re-organization designated. These measures have been referred to the Ministry of Communications by the Executive Yuan.

The North Manchurian Grain Market

BY E. U. BARUNG

THE sowing season of the current year ended throughout North Manchuria by the end of May. The weather conditions have been favorable to vegetation; fertilizing rains being frequent, the coming up of grains has been most promising in all the agricultural district of the country. Prior to the beginning of the sowing season there was a serious apprehension among the business and administrative circles concerned in the agricultural industry in N. Manchuria that the area under cultivation might be diminished in size by the farmers, because of the slow export of cereals from the country—owing to which many farmers could not manage during last winter to dispose of their last year's crop. With their products on hand, on account of absence of demand and buyers, the farmers were in difficult circumstances and at a loss as to how much they should sow this year.

Wholesale Purchase of Grain by the Chinese Banks

In order to help the farmers out and to encourage them in their work the local Chinese banks formed a kind of a syndicate for the purpose of buying from the farmers all the surplus of their grain. This undertaking (it being successful) has resulted for the present time in purchasing by the syndicate of 130,000 ton of beans, for the buying of which the syndicate expended 10,000,000 dollars in banknotes newly issued by the local Chinese banks. The whole issuance of the new banknotes amount to 21,000 000 dollars, which added to the banknotes hitherto in circulation brings the total amount now in the market up to 60,-000,000 dollars of local currency.

The syndicate thus afforded possibility for the North Manchurian farmers to realize the products of their labor of last year, which has been a timely encouragement to them so that they have not in the least diminished the area under cultivation.

N. Manchurian Grain Market Glutted

The whole lot of soya beans and wheat bought by the syndicate has been brought from various places to Harbin, and all the available granaries in the city have been filled up, and a number of new granaries are being hastily built by the syndicate in Fuchiatien and Old Harbin for laying up new lots that are expected to be brought shortly to the city from places in the plain of the Sungari river. According to rough estimates made by the local grain dealers there are now about 25,000 car-loads of grain at different places on the banks of the Sungari, which are expected to be transported to Harbin during the current navigation season.

The Steamship Syndicate of governmental and privately owned ships has extended the waterway of the Ussuri river by finding out as the result of an exploration, effected by the steamship Pei-Tsing, that the river is perfectly navigable in its upper reaches and so is its feeder the Sungatcha, by which ships can go into the lake of Hanka. The opening of navigation in the newly discovered waterways will enliven the regions gravitating to the river and the shores of the lake. It is expected that grain will be transported from those regions to Harbin, too, to be added to the big lots of it already stored in the city and make the market completely glutted.

Beans Through the U.S.S.R.

The bean export has been slow. According to the statistics of the Economic Bureau of the C.E.R. the total export of all kinds of the natural products of North Manchuria, consisting largely of beans, wheat and other cereals, and bean-cake, amounted for May last to 8,031 car-loads.

The business circles and the authorities of North Manchuria use their best efforts to promote the export trade. As a measure to increase the volume of export business an arrangement has been made between the Mukden Authorities and the U.S.S.R., in accordance with which the Manchurian beans may be transported through the U.S.S R. to the port of Hamburg. The first train consisting of 40 cars loaded with beans was sent about a week ago from the station of Anta on the C.E.R. It is rather difficult to understand how the transportation of beans by railway can be cheaper than that by water, yet it is reported that 15 cents, local currency, can be saved on each pood. The transportation is effected by the Export-Hleb, a Soviet mercantile organization. As the welfare of the population in North Manchuria depends largely upon the export of agricultural products everybody is anxious to know what the results of this unprecedented undertaking will be.

Harbin, June 11, 1931.

Bandit Suppression and the Canton Rebellion

BY R. S. YU (俞任堂)

IN a previous article entitled "What must be done after the war" published in *The Review* on October 11, last, just after the collapse of the "National Government of China" organized by the Feng-Yen-Wong combination at Peiping, I pointed out, among other things, that the peace of the nation must be guaranteed and preserved at all cost and I further stated that the best and natural way to go at it would be the recognition of the authority and power of the Central Government at Nanking. "Otherwise, this senseless war is likely to recur at any time and the people will again be plunged into distress."

What a regret it is that now with the starting of another threatened rebellion in the south, the people are anticipating very reluctantly that another civil war will take place in the near future. To many, it is not so much the civil war between the Government and the rebellious faction that the people fear; but rather, because of the civil war, there naturally comes a greater menace of banditry and it is with the latter that the people are deeply concerned. Several months ago, when General Ho Ying-ching was appointed by the Central Government to direct the bandit suppression movement in Kiangsi, the people all over the country and especially in Central China, rejoiced because it proved the earnestness and seriousness of our Government toward the eradication of these bandits. Although strictly speaking, very little progress has been made since then, yet the hope that these lawless gangs will be eliminated, some day, is in everybody's mind. However, with the news that General Chen Chi-tang has rebelled against the Central Government, and that a new "National Government" has been formed at Canton, this hope, so precious to us, has gone at least temporarily if not finally. Recent reports have clearly shown that these bandits in Kiangsi have already taken this opportunity to make a final and desperate stand against the Government troops there. In this critical moment it seems to the writer that our Government and the people as a whole must act immediately on several things in order to save this deplorable situation.

A Right Attitude Toward the Rebellion

First of all, think, talk and write as little a possible about the Canton Rebellion and the new government that they are forming. Although, this new government, made up of countless factions, is doing its best to try to overthrow the Central Government at Nanking, yet when we compare the vast territory the latter is governing and tens of divisions of soldiers that are at its command with the force of Liang-Kwang (Kwangtung and Kwangsi), we have to admit that the movement that they are starting in the South will not amount to anything. So why take it so seriously? Furthermore, men like Eugene Chen, Wang Ching-wei, Tong Shao-yi, Ku Ying-fen and Sun Fo, who are supporters of the new "government" at Canton, are "dreaming different dreams on the same bed." Without doubt the day will come very soon when they will become skeptical of each other and pessimistic toward the political situation and probably, one after another, they will leave the country for a pleasure trip abroad again. So why should we worry?

National Mobilization Against the Bandits

Second, let us focus the attention of the entire nation toward the bandit suppression campaign. This is the real issue of China. And in fact, it is a world issue. For "if communism," says Dr. I. Kahn, "sweeps over China, it may sweep over the world, too, for we are one-fourth of the human race." When the writer left Nanchang a week ago, the news concerning the bandit suppression was not so encouraging for not only had several cities formerly taken over by the government troops refallen into the hands of the bandits, but also several divisions of soldiers were defeated, their ammunition taken and their division commanders killed. Although soldiers and reinforcements kept on pouring into Kiangsi and transferred to the front, yet very little progress has been actually gained. This is not a small matter indeed. If there is nothing going to be done about it and just let the thing turn out in its natural consequence, there will be very little hope for China, because these bandits with considerable Soviet backing, are ambitious and dare to die. They will threaten the very existence, not only of our government, but of our country as well.

It is indeed encouraging news that President Chiang Kai-shek is reported to be leaving for Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi to direct the campaign against the bandits personally. It is understood that not only tens of divisions of soldiers, including the National Guards, famous for their fighting power, are being transported to the front as reinforcements, but most important of all, is the fact that two special committees, consisting of the nation's intellectuals are formed to go with the President and to help him as he directs the campaign.

Constructive Program Must Be Kept Going

Third, although the national construction program has been greatly handicapped by these bandits, yet we must do all we can to keep the program going. Especially in the bandit regions in Kiangsi, Hunan and Hupeh, where the people have suffered tremendously, must the work of reconstruction and the improvement of the people's livelihood be immediately followed up after the suppression of these bandits. If facilities are available, we must keep these things going with the eradication of these bandits at the same time. Roads must be built to connect the various districts and cities with the provincial capital. This will not only hasten the transportation of soldiers but will be of lasting value to the people in the future. Seeds and agricultural implements must be given freely or at very low price in order to help the farmers to settle down in their daily pursuit of life after the bandits are gone. Soldiers must be well disciplined and ready to render any service to the farmers and small merchants in the interior of those bandit-ridden provinces. The writer has been repeatedly told that on several occasions the government troops were defeated simply because they could not enlist the help of the people as guides, etc.

Let us not get excited over the Canton situation but try to do everything within our means to help the Government to suppress the bandits and to hasten the reconstruction of the nation.

Nanchang, Kiangsi, June 19, 1931.

Chinese Post Office Report Shows Expansion in Nearly All Branches

The Chinese Post Office has issued its report for 1929. The report shows a general expansion in most branches of postal work. The total number of articles of mail matter posted amounted to over 724 millions, an increase of 88 millions, when compared with the figures for the previous year. The town post system shows an increase of more than 9 millions recorded under this heading. Parcels posted increased by 686,697 in number and 1,923,860 kilos in weight; the total value of domestic money orders issued increased by over $30,500,000. The postal revenue increased by over $7,000,000 during the year; however revenue expenditure advanced by approximately the same amount, largely due to increases in staff pay and allowances to the lower grades of employes.

The grand total of articles of mail matter posted during the year amounted to over 724½ millions, showing an increase of 88 millions over the figures for 1928. Increases were recorded in all districts except Hunan and Kwangsi. Shanghai's advance amounted to 25 millions; Liaoning, 11-½ millions; Peiping, 7½ millions; Shantung, 6½ millions; Hopeh and Hupeh, 6 millions each; Kiangsu and Honan, 3½ millions each; Ki-Hei, Chekiang, and Fukien, 3 millions each; Eastern and Western Szechwan, 1½ millions each. The balance was shared by the remaining districts. Kwangtung's record for the year showed 32,636,000 as against 37,704,590 for the previous year. The reduction was due to the fact that the Swatow section was converted into an independent district during the year. Included in the above total (1929), 60,300 articles were transmitted by air-mail services.

Ministry Prepares for Progressive Rendition of Foreign Settlements

It is reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has decided that the rendition of the various foreign concessions and settlements in the country shall be carried out in two stages.

For the first period the concessions at Soochow, Kulangsu and Amoy will be taken over, notifications for which will shortly be issued to the Foreign Powers concerned. In devising steps for the rendition of these areas, the example of Chinkiang will be followed.

The retrocession of the various settlements and concessions at Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin and the leased territories of Kwangchow-wan, Port Arthur and Dairen will be undertaken during the second stage of the Ministry's program.

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Ministry of Industries to Undertake Trade Mark Registration Direct

It is announced that the registration of trade marks in future will be undertaken direct by the Ministry of Industries in Nanking. In accordance with an order of the Ministry, the local Trade Mark Registration Office ceased functioning from June 15 and arrangements are being made to wind up its affairs within this month.

Foreign Ministry Takes Action Regarding New Business Tax

It is understood that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued identic notes to the various foreign Ministers in China, asking them to instruct their respective nationals trading in China to pay the new business tax in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Finance.

New Tariff to be Enforced After June 1 Irrespective of Prior Contracts

It is learned that the National Government has rejected the appeal of the merchants that contracts entered into prior to the promulgation of the new tariff should be permitted to pay duty at the old rates. New duties, therefore, will by levied on all Chinese products exported on or after June 1, irrespective of previous agreements.

Nanking Orders Merger of Small Mines with Larger Corporations

In accordance with its plan to improve the mining administration in the counry. the Ministry of Industries, in an order to the various Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Mining, instructs that all small mines, after the expiration of the terms of their concessions, should be amalgamated with neighboring mines for the expansion of minig operations.

Surveys Started on Tsinan-Lintsing Extension Line

According to a dispatch from Tsingtao, surveys to the Tsinan-Litsing extension of the Kaichow-Tsinan Railway are to start immediately with the departure for Tsinan on June 16 of the surveying party headed by Chen Chang-tsu, the chief engineer. The projected line is 60 miles in length, the survey of which will take two months to complete. Actual construction work is expected to begin in the Winter.

Local Shipping Merchants Oppose New Customs Levy

In opposition to the order of the local customs that goods loaded on deck are liable to imposition of tax at the rate of $0.10 per ton, the Shanghai Shipping Association petitioned the Ministry of Finance for the exemption of such goods from taxation. The petition points out that certain goods have to be loaded on deck because of their inflammable or other dangerous nature.

Aircraft Factory Agreement Ready for Signature

Plans for the establishment of an Airplane Factory in China have been under negotiation between representatives of the Ministry of War and the German Junkers Airplane Company. A draft agreement has been made and will be formally signed as soon as the approval of the National Government is secured. According to the agreement, the proposed factory is to have a capital of $3 millions. Of the 3,000 shares to be issued, two-thirds will be taken up by the Ministry of War and one-third by the German Company.

Hankow Shipping Bureau to Start Functioning July 1

The Hankow Navigation Bureau will be inaugurated on July 1, according to Hsu Kun-wu, the director, who has arrived at Hankow to take up his post. The Bureau will be in charge of shipping affairs in the four provinces of Kiangsi, Hunan, Szechuan and Hupeh. The new organ will undertake the registration and inspection of steamers and other vessels and the issuance of certificates of nationality.

Through Service on Peiping-Liaoning Railway Yields Huge Receipts

Since the inauguration of through-traffic service on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, the daily receipts of the Railway have been steadily on the increase. During the last few months, an average monthly revenue of $3,200,000 is reported. With conditions continuing as favorably, the Railway authorities are hopeful of establishing a new yearly record, with receipts reaching the $40,000,000 mark. The revenue of the Railway for 1929 was $37,829,000 and for 1930, $37,439,842.

Fishing Bureau Opened Here with Y. K. Han as Commissioner

The Fishing Bureau for Kiangsu and Chekiang was formally inaugurated on June 15 at Shanghai. Han Yu-kan took the oath of office as Commissoner of the Bureau. Samuel Zau, Vice-Minister of Industries, officiated at the inaugural cermony. In the course of a speech Mr. Zau stressed the importance of promoting the Chinese fishing industry, for which the Bureau was established. He also emphasized the function of the Bureau in checking the invasion of Japanese fishing boats operating in Chinese waters.

Repairs Made to Shanghai-Foochow Telegraph Line to Increase Efficiency

Repairs and improved equipment for the Shanghai-Foochow Telegraph Line are being installed by the order of the Ministry of Communications, a recent *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking stated. As the Shanghai-Foochow and Shanghai-Amoy cable lines operated by the Great Northern and Eastern Extension Companies have been suspended since the expiry of their contracts, improved communication facilities via the Chinese telegraph administration are needed to cope with the increased volume of business.

Shanghai Post Office to Build New Storehouse in Kiaochow Road

According to an announcement of the Chinese Post Office at Shanghai, a new storehouse will be built at No.83 Kiaochow Road in order to cope with the increasing volume of business. It is understood that the Ministry of Communications has approved of the new construction. Tenders for the buildings were called, received and opened. The authorities of the Post Office are very anxious to have the buildings completed by the end of October if possible, it is said.

New China Merchants' Head Formulates Rehabilitation Measures for Company

Three measures for the rehabilitation of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company have been proposed by Kuo Huai-feng, special Commissoner for the Reorganization of the Company. They provide that duties, powers and functions of the Reorganization Committee should be clearly defined, regular subsidies be granted and a definite period for re-organization designated. These measures are understood to have been referred to the Ministry of Communications for consideration and action by the Executive Yuan.

Work on New City Government Building for Shanghai to Start July 7

Work will be be commenced on July 7 on the construction of the new civic building to house the City Government of Greater Shanghai and civic center in Kiangwan. The new Government Building, which will be situated in the center of the proposed civic center, will be a giant structure. Its estimated cost is more than $500,000. The design follows the typical Chinese architectural style, but the interior construction will be executed in modern western style. According to civic center plans, the future city of Shanghai will be in Kiangwan or in the lower reaches of the Whangpoo River, where the waterway is deep enough for the entrance of the bigger steamers. Four main roads are being built leading from the present business districts to the new civic center. According to present plans, one quarter of the civic center will be devoted to business purposes, another to residential, and others to factories and schools.

Nanking-Peiping Air Line Resumes Operations

The Nanking-Peiping Air Mail and Passenger Line has again resumed operations. Regulations governing the passenger service state that passengers wishing to travel on the Line should first book their passage either at the Nanking or Peiping Office. Inauguration of the Ichang-Chungking section of the Shanghai-Hankow-Chengtu Airway is scheduled to take place next month. Arrangements for landing fields and installation of necessary equipments have been completed at Chungking and Wanhsien.

Nanking Decides on New Measures to Prevent Fish Poaching by Japanese

Effective measures for the prevention of poaching in China's territorial waters by foreign fishing boats have been decided by the Ministries of Finance, Communications and Industry. In addition to instructing the various Maritime Customs authorities to maintain vigilant guard along the coast, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will address a Note to the Japanese Charge d'Affaires requesting that the Japanese Authorities take effective steps to prevent their nationals from continuing their violation of China's territorial sovereignty. The new measures, it is announced, will be put into effect on July 1.

Central Aviation Institute Will Hold Entrance Examinations, July 1

With the completion of preparations for the establishment of the Central Aviation Institute, it is announced that applications for entrance examinations will be received from July 1. According to present plans, only 100 students will be admitted, 40 for the course in mechanics, and 30 each for flying and scouting classes. The first course is to last two years; the other two will require one and a half years. Successful candidates will receive free tuition, boarding, uniforms, etc., besides a monthly allowance.

Embankment House on Soochow Road Nearing Completion

The Embankment House, one of the largest and newest residential structures in Shanghai, is rapidly nearing completion with the contractors, the New Shanghai Construction Company, rushing work on the sixth floor. The new building will tower eight stories about the ground when completed, having 6,000,000 cubic feet capacity and a 600 feet frontage. It is located on North Soochow Road, extending from North Honan Road to North Kiangsi Road. Messrs. E.D. Sasson Company are the owners of the new building.

Extensive Repairs Made on Lunghai Railway

Extensive repairs to the Lunghai Railway, following damages caused during the warfare last year, are now being effected, according to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Hsuchow on June 21. About 80,000 pieces of sleepers have been replaced during the recent months, while 20,000 more are now being laid. Repairs to forty bridges on the Line are expected to be concluded within two months. When complete renovation is effected, the speed of the trains will be increased. It is also learned that the Lunghai Administration has despatched technical experts to Tsingtao to study the harbor construction and other details there and to collect data for harbor construction work at Haichow, the eastern terminus of the Railway.

China's Territorial Waters to Extend 12 Miles into the Sea, According to New Law

According to an announcement made by the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, L. H. Crawford, and the Chinese Superintendent, H. O. Tong, in accordance with orders from the Government, received through the Inspector-General of Customs, the Chinese Maritime Customs in future will have jurisdiction over all shipping with 12 miles of the China coast-line. Hitherto, jurisdiction has been only over territorial waters within the three miles limit. The announcement states that the limit of the territorial waters within which the Customs may exercise whatever measures necessary for protection of the revenue, shall be twelve miles from the coast-line onwards, measured from the low-water mark.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of JOSEPH ALOYSIUS HENDRICKS, Deceased

Cause No. 3360
Estate No. 756
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Aloysius Hendricks, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 6 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
June 3rd. 1931.

Cornell S. Franklin,
c/o Fleming, Franklin & Allman
21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
Shanghai.

THE NEW CHINA

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In the March Issue:

(Special Journalism Number)

1. The Provisional Constitution *By Gee Yuan*
2. Inaccurate Reporting or Prejudice *By Chou K'e Cheng*
3. The Month of May in China and Abroad *By Jane Tang*
4. The North China Athletic Meet *By Tang Te-chen*
5. The Text of the Provisional Constitution adopted at the National People's Conference

Nanking Grants Monthly Subsidies to Aid Provincial Administrations

Subsidies from the National Treasury totalling $700,000 are being remitted monthly to the various Provincia Governments, whose financial conditions are particularly stringent. Among the provinces that will benefit from these appropriations is Kiangsi which will receive $100,000 monthly, besides the expenditures for the bandit-suppression campaign. Kiangsu and Chekiang will each receive $150,000 monthly, while Shantung will be granted $200,000, and Honan $100,000, in addition to their regular subsidies.

Shanghai Municipal Government Will Be Reorganised on July 1

In conformity with the regulations governing the organization of the Municipal Governments recently promulgated by the National Government, the Shanghai Municipal Goverment will be reorganised on July 1. It is understood that no change will be made in the personnel of the Municipal Government. Hsu Ting-mou has resigned from his post as Counsellor to the Municipal Government to take up his new office as Director of the Shanghai Navigation Bureau of the Ministry of Industries. Chow Liang tsai, Secretary, has been appointed as his successor.

Nanking Instructs Hanyehping Mines to Resume Operation

The Ministry of Industries in an order to Wu Chien, director of the Hankow Bureau for the Testing and Examination of Commercial Comodities, instructs that negotiations be conducted with the authorities of the Hanyehping Iron and Coal Mines for the resumption of operation of the mines. The Hanyehping Company has practically been disorganised since 1928. The Pingshiang coal mines have been taken over by the Kiangsi Provincial Government, while the Hanyang and Tayeh Iron Works remain idle. Only the Tayeh Iron Mine is still being worked.

Dredging of Hai River at Tientsin Demands Official Attention

According to a *China Press* dispatch from Tientsin on June 22, the mouth of the Hai River has been rendered unnavigable due to the neglect of conservancy works. Many steamers have found it impossible to enter the harbor and the various steamship companies refuse to pay the usual levies. The Public Works Department of the Tientsin Municipality called an emergency meeting on June 21 to consider measures for dredging the River in order to remove the obstruction at its mouth.

Taihu Lake Conservancy Schemes Formulated at Meeting

The first meeting of the Taihu Lake Conservancy Commission was held in Nanking on June 13 under the chairmanship of Chang Wu-hua. A number of tentative schemes for the improvement of irrigation of several rivers having the lake as their outlet were adopted. The more important projects to be carried out by the Commission will be: Dredging of the Woosung River and the Changchow-Chinkiang section of the Grand Canal with part of the Boxer Indemnity refunds; dredging of the Liu Ho River in Kaiting district, with funds to be subscribed from various local authorities and public bodies concerned, and construction of a public drive way around the shore of the Lake.

Nanking Municipality to Issue Public Loan on Waterworks

In order to improve the municipal administration of the Capital, the Nanking Municipal Government has decided upon the issue of a Waterworks Loan and the establishment of an office in charge of affairs in connection with Municipal Autonomous Sections. Subscriptions to the loan will be secured by the Municipal Government directly collecting rentals for a certain period and issuing to the landlords bonds for the equivalent rental collected. In regard to the establishment of Municipal Autonomous Sections, an office will be established to attend to their organization. Details for the establishment of this office will be worked out by the Counsellor's Office in connection with the Secretariat and the Social Affairs Bureau.

Hunan Raises Huge Loan to Relieve Reds' Victims

To relieve victims of Red banditry in Hunan, the Hunan Provincial Government has decided to issue a $3,000,000 public loan in compliance with a petition of the War Relief Association. Proceeds from the Shuikowshan Mining Bureau have been earmarked as security for the loan, which will bear no interest and will be payable in five years. The Provincial authorities have also decided to levy a special production tax commencing on June 21 to meet the stringent financial situation.

China's Exports to U. S. Total G$1,000,000 During May

A total of G. $1,000,000 worth of goods was exported from China to the United States of America during the month of May, according to official figures just released by the American Consulate in Shanghai. A grand total of G$10,439,957 for this year, January to May, was announced. Among the chief products exported are included textiles, animal products, minerals, vegetable food products, wood, paper etc. The total of exports to the Philippine Islands for May amounted to G$236,354 and the total for the present year G$1,059.064. Exports to the Hawaiian Islands for the same month amounted to G$9,498; the total for the past season was G$38,981.

Mines in Nanking Neighborhood to be Exploited with New Loan Funds

The Ministry of Industries is contemplating the issue of a new public loan for the exploitation of the iron mines at Fenghuangshan, near Nanking, and coal mines at Leichiakou, following the completion of the inspection of the respective areas by a group of technical experts commissioned by the Ministry. According to reports of the experts, the iron ore is of a high grade, containing 52 per cent of metal. It is estimated that each ton of ore mined will cost $40, inclusive of smelting and other metallurgical processes and administrative expenses. Exploitation of coal mines in Leichiakou is also contemplated. Upon completion of preliminary field work, the Ministry of Finance will be requested to issue the loan.

Coal Dispute Settled by Grant of Special Freight Rates

A satifactory arrangement is reported to have been reached between the Shantung coal producers and dealers, and the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway concerning freight charges on coal. A special summer rate for coal transportation on the Railway will be enforced for four months this year, but this concession will not be repeated in subsequent years. Since the enforcement of the 20 per cent increase in general freight rates on all Government Railways last month, the Shantung coal producers and dealers launched a boycott against the measure and demanded that preferential treatment should be given to the coal industry lo promote its development. A temporary settlement was reached later, when the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway Administration agreed to grant a 20 per cent discount off the increased rates, pending a ruling from the Ministry of Railways.

Huai River Project Requires 50 Millions and 5 Years to Complete

The first part of the conservancy program for the Huai River will be started during the latter half of this year, according to a recent decision of the Huai River Conservancy Board. It is estimated that five years will be required to complete the work which will entail a total cost of $50 millions. The Board is now experiencing difficulty in raising the necessary funds, as the amount earmarked for the work from the Boxer Indemnity Refunds must be used for the purchase of materials from the respective countries. In order that actual engineering work may begin an early date, the Board has petitioned the National Government for allocation of additional funds from other sources. Chuang Sung-fu, vice-chairman of the Board, is leaving to inspect the Upper Reaches of the River to prepare tor commencement of operations. Survey parties are to proceed to the upper and middle sections next week for preliminary field work.

Nanking-Hangchow Highway to be Opened for Traffic in July

With the Nanking-Hangchow Highway nearing completion, except the small portions of the Kuyung-Liyang and Liyang-Ihsing sections, the Highway will be inaugurated early next month. The Chekiang section of the Highway has already been open to traffic some months, while the Nanking-Kuyung part of the Kiangsu section was completed last month. It may be recalled that this Highway was first planned by Sun Chuan-fang in 1926, when he was reigning supreme in the Kiangsu-Chekiang provinces. His object in building the road was to facilitate the troop movements between Hangchow and Nanking, as the route is considerable shorter than the Hangchow-Shanghai-Nanking Railway line. After the collapse of his power following the arrival of the Nationalists, the construction of the road was suspended. It was not until last year after lengthy negotiations between the Chekiang and Kiangsu Provincial Governments that the construction work on the Highway was resumed. Now with the virtual completion of the construction of the road, through motor communication between Hangchow and Nanking will become possible in a few week's time. It is learned that elaborate ceremonies are being prepared to celebrate the opening of the Highway.

Local Shipping Merchants Petition for Modification of New Shipping Law

Modification of Article 23 of the new Shipping Law—which stipulates that owners of sunken vessels shall be required to undertake the salvage of such vessels—is requested in a petition from the Shanghai Shipping Association to the Legislative Yuan. The petition suggests that instead of requiring the shipping companies to provide the salvage expenses, proceeds from the tonnage dues, being primarily intended for conservancy of the marine routes, should be appropriated for the purpose. It is pointed out that most of the Chinese shipping companies are inadequately financed and therefore are often unable to liquidate their obligations once their vessles are lost. The petition also refutes the contention that the insurance on a sunken vessel is generally equivalent to its cost price so that the owners' financiai status is in no way affected by its loss. The petition further asserts that shipping firms abroad generally receive annual subsidies from their Governments. While Chinese shipping companies can not expect the Government to accord similar treatment, they hope that at least the Government should not impose further hardships on the shipping industry. In conclusion, the petition requests that the the law should be modified so that the Harbor Affairs Bureau should be entrusted with the duty of salvage.

Rail Ministry to Abolish Transportation Companies, Reports Say

Considerable uneasiness has been aroused among the local transportation companies over the rumor that the Ministry of Railways is planning to take over their business by instituting transportation services in the Railway Administration. According to current reports, the transportation companies, in the opinion of the Ministry of Railways, are an unnecessary medium between the merchants and the Railway. Not only have the merchants to pay more for the services of loading and unloading of goods done by the companies, but the system also gives rise to corrupt practices on the part of officers of the Railway. Besides issuing an order to the various companies to close down their business, the Ministry is reported to be making preparations for the provision of a transportation department under the railway administration. Upon learning of the order, the managers of the local transportation firms, about 70 in number, held a meeting to discuss ways to induce the Ministry to reconsider its decision and a petition to that effect has been sent to Nanking.

A spokesman of the transportation companies is said to have stated that their services have been beneficial to the Railway. Of the 72 firms, he said, 20 are registered with the Railway adminsitration, which paid $5,000 per year as security. These firms have been given remuneration by the Railway for their services. During last year, the income of the Railway through services done by the transportation companies amounted to several million dollars.

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Functions of Navigation Bureau and Harbor Offices Defined at Meet

At a recent conference held between the representatives of the Ministries of Communications and Finance, the functions and duties between the Navigation Bureaus and the Harbor Departments of the Maritime Customs were defined. It has been decided that the Navigation Bureaus will take over the following work from the Maritime Customs: Supervision of the shipping industry; examination of shipping vessels; conservancy on shipping routes; harbor control and administration; and examination of mariners and assumption of jurisdiction over same. The Maritime Customs' Harbor Departments will retain the following functions: Control of lighthouses and other marks, signals, etc., on shipping routes and designation of moorings for ships and other functions not assigned to the Navigation Bureaus.

Construction Makes Striking Progress in Shanghai—204 Permits Issued in May

According to latest statistics released by the Bureau of Public Utilities of Greater Shanghai, a total of 204 official permits for the construction of houses in the Greater Municipality of Shanghai were issued in May. Compared with the number of permits issued during April this figure shows a 20 per cent increase. The construction work for May centered mainly aroud Nantao and Chapei. Of the 204 permits issued 75 per cent were for the construction of residences, while the remaining 25 percent was for factories and office builings. The total area of the combined sites of these buildings is 45,600 squarefeet. The total value of the land sites is $1,564,000. Five of the new buildings cost more than $50,000 each. It is also announced that a total of 476 permits was granted in May for repair work and and other work on buildings.

Lack of Funds Hinders Progress of Construction in Nanking

According to an article by Julean Arnold in the *U. S Commerce Reports* on May 18, owing to the lack of funds, the vast and elaborate plans for the construction of the new Capital in Nanking drawn up two years ago by an American architect have not been able to be carried out in scheduled time. During recent months, readjustments in these plans have been found necessary in order to make them conform with the financial condition of the Nanking Government. Up to the present, only the central boulevard, leading from the Yangtsze River through the walled city of Nanking and out to the Purple Mountain, a distance of 7 miles, has been completed. At its end, the Sun Yat-sen memorial mausoleum is nearing completion on the side of Purple Mountain. There is little evidence of private building activity in Nanking, although gradually some private business and residential buildings are being erected, but so slowly that the demand far exceeds the available facilities. A modern hotel, of moderate size, appears to be the most pressing need at present. As for Government buildings, the Ministry of Railways has made the best provision in beautifully planned buildings, of Chinese architecture, but well equipped with modern conveniences. As the Chinese style buildings cost considerably more than their foreign counterparts, economic conditions have prompted the erection of a number of temporary buildings in foreign style to house the various Government organs. Efforts toward city planning are indicated in the designation by the Reconstruction Commission of Nanking, of a section nearly a mile in length as the nucleus for a commercial area. According to the plans of the Commission, 75 acres of land will be expropriated and devoted to modern business.

New World Exhibition Manager Makes Claim on Council

As a result of the Shanghai Municipal Police closing the New World, Bubbling Well and Thibet Roads, on June 9, because of alleged failure to abide by fire regulations, Chang Tz-lien, manager of the exhibit, through his attorney, H. D. Rodger, has made a claim on the Shanghai Municipal Council for $300,000. Mr. Rodger's letter of claim, which was submitted to the secretary-general of the Council, Stirling Fessenden, came up for discussion at the meeting of the Council last week. Mr. Rodger, acting for Mr. Chang, claims that the action of the police was illegal and that his client has suffered heavy loss.

In spite of the Council having given permission to re-open its business section, the management of the Emporium has steadfastly refused to resume operations, pending complete settlement of the whole incident. It is learned that the Emporium authorities have addressed a letter to the Council, presenting the following four demands for the Council's acceptance:

1.—That the Council express its regrets to the Chinese Government, the Chinese people and the Emporium authorities, for its unjustifiable action in forcibly closing the Emporium;

2.—The Council should undertake to punish those responsible for the incident;

3.—That the Council should refrain from further interfering with the operation of the Emporium in future;

4.—That the Council should compensate the losses sustained by the Emporium as a result of the closure.

China Owes the League G. $1,000,000

A Geneva telegram dated May 20 to the *New York Times* stated that the Chinese Government is greatly in arrears in contributions to the League as a result of changes in the government and internal troubles. These arrears this year are said to have reached a huge total of more than Gold $1,000,000. Incidentally, this is nearly a quarter of the League's budget.

A plan has been laid down by a League financial representative whereby China would recognize these obligations and agree to fund her indebtedness with annual payments over a period of twenty years. She would repay about half what she owes. This plan was acceded to at the last meeting of the Assembly, but since then there has been some criticism among League members in good financial standing as regards the somewhat costly cooperation which the League is giving to China through various missions and technical-aid services. A secret session of the Council considered this phase of the question and an agreement is stated to have been reached. The Chinese are said to have renewed their declaration of good faith in regard to future contributions and those in arrears.

League Transit Committee Hears Report on China

The Transit Committee of the League of Nations held a meeting in Geneva June 1, at which a report was made by the Director of the Transit Section. Mr. Haas, on his visit to China and the request of the Chinese Government for the cooperation of the League Transit Organization. This Committee meets once or twice a year and reviews the work of its numerous commissions and sub-commissions, each concerned with some particular aspect of transit and communications (e.g. buoyage and lighting of coasts, roads, inland waterways, tonnage measurements, etc.). In his report Mr. Haas particularly referred to the Hwai river and the improvement of the port of Shanghai.

Cautious Reference to Sino-British Negotiations Made in House of Commons

In reply to a question in the House of Commons June 17, Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, said the negotiations between Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Minister, had reached a stage which enabled them to report to their respective Governments. However, he added, it was likely to be some time before the proposed treaty could be signed. Mr. Henderson informed the House that, meanwhile, he intended carefully to examine the report of Justice Feetham.

Pressed by Sir Austen Chamberlain for a statement on the Government's policy in China, the Foreign Secretary said that, owing to the conditions in China today, it was contrary to the interest of the public to make a statement in view of possible repercussions in China.

Mr. Henderson refused to admit any connection between the Feetham Report and the agreement on extraterritoriality now in course of negotiation between Sir Miles Lampson and Dr. C. T. Wang.

Sino-French Scientific Expedition Members Squabble

Troubles which have arisen between the Chinese and French members of the Sino-French Scientific Expedition have reached the stage where the Committee for the Preservation of Ancient Relics has decided to instruct Dr. Chu Min-yi, leader of the Expedition, to have Lieutenant Point deprived of his powers and that a complete investigation be conducted into the reports that he had assaulted a Chinese member of the expedition. The Committee will also make a report to the National Government and will request the Kansu and Sinkiang Provincial Governments to afford the Chinese members of the Expedition adequate protection.

The Sino-French Expedition arrived at Suchow, in western Kansu, last week. A message received in foreign circles in Tientsin states that owing to difficulties encountered on the road, two Chinese left the expedition on their own account in the region of the Edsingol River. The Chinese report that they left because Lieutenant Point, the French leader of the expedition, assaulted them, is asserted in foreign circles to be inaccurate.

Chinese Minister Is "Father" to Students in Britain

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

There are some men and women—however, a very few—who have gained a real popularity, through the sincerity and truth of their lives. My acquaintance with the Minister to London, Dr. Alfred Sze, and Madame Sze dates from the day they passed through Penang on their way to assume official duties. His kind words of encouragement and praise of my choice of career fired me with inspiration to do wonderful things, not so much for my glory alone but for the country. Such a woman like Madame Sze too cannot help having admirers, because her personality is like a magnet, and through no great effort on her part she becomes popular.

Dr. C. C. Wang, at a dinner given by Madame Sze to the students at the end of an excursion, remarked that the students of today are more fortunate than he was in his student days in America 27 years ago. He said he envied them for having with them Minister and Madame Sze treating them like their father and mother. I wonder how many of us, especially the younger generation, realize the privilege we now enjoy as students.

We are not only fortunate in having in London a Minister like a father to the students and a motherly Minister's wife, as Dr. C. C. Wang, an observer noticed at a glance. Our new Consul-General, Dr. C. Kuangson Young, assured the students at the same dinner given by Madame Sze that he would help them in all difficulties. He extended a friendly standing invitation to all students to have tea with him at the Consulate-General any evening.

Such friendly relations between our students and our Government officials is something our democratic new China can be proud of. The time has scarcely arrived yet for a full revelation of the somewhat remarkable steps by which our new Consul-General will proceed to uplift our individuality and national glory abroad. I hope it will be my privilege to write home of his achievements in the near future.

Earlier in the afternoon, before the dinner given for the students by Madame Sze, Miss S. Sze and Mr. Sze (Junior) accompanied the party of students in an excursion by motor coaches to Devil's Punch Bowl. The picnic was organized by the London Chinese Students' Union and the Chinese Christian Union. The trip included many places of interest such as Epsom, Leatherhead, Dorking, Guildford, and Devil's Punch Bowl, which was mentionend by Dickens in Nicholas Nickelby. The Minister's son acted as a sort of voluntary guide lecturer and supplied refreshments.

The president, C.W. Kong, of the London Chinese Students' Union, told me that the Chinese Students' Summer Conference this year will be held at Leighton Park, Reading, Berkshire, from August 4 to August 11, and that this year, in addition to the usual attractions of excursions, tennis, concerts, fancy dress ball, debates, and so on, there will be the special attraction of Chinese meals.

The new Consul will probably pay a visit to the students during the Conference.

London, June 7, 1931. FLORENCE WONG.

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Men and Events

Dr. John C. H. Wu is mentioned for appointment as President of the Supreme Court in Nanking.

The Institute of Social Research, Peiping, has removed to new premises at 42A Hsi An Men Ta Chieh.

Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek came down from Nanking to Shanghai on a short visit in the fore part of the week.

St. John's University, Shanghai, will hold its fifty-second commencement day exercises Saturday, June 27, at 5 p. m.

Mrs. J. V. Latimer, wife of the executive secretary of the Navy Young Men's Christian Association at Hankow, arrived in Shanghai June 20.

Harry E. Pierson, a New York financial writer, is at present in Shanghai, gathering material on financial conditions in this part of the world.

Chao Chih-yu, Director of the Nanking Municipal Bureau of Public Works, has been appointed mayor of Hangchow in succession to Chen Chi-huai.

General Hsu Yung-chang, commander of the 5th (Shansi) Army, who has been suffering from tuberculosis, entered the German hospital in Peiping last week.

Y. M. Chien, the new Chinese Minister to France, who had originally intended to depart for Paris during July, has been compelled to postpone his departure for several months.

Miss Pao Tz-ning, daughter of Pao Chi-tung, former Consul at Melbourne, Australia, was married to Wang Pei-chun, Minister of Communications in Shanghai June 18.

E. W. Norman of the Ford Motor Company, Exports, Inc., departed from Shanghai during the week on a brief trip to Dairen and Tientsin in the interest of the company.

The marriage took place in Shanghai June 21 of Samuel Chaiet, of the *Far Eastern Review*, and Miss Sophie Lobzowsky, sister of Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky, local dental surgeon.

General Soroku Suzuki, formerly the Chief of the Japanese General Staff, is coming on a visit to China early next month. He will be accompanied by a number of military reservists.

The population of Soochow hsien totals 908,159 persons, according to census figures compiled by the Soochow government. Of this number, 484,326 are male and 423,833 female.

Dr. W. W. Yen, former Premier and Foreign Minister, has been elected to the chairmanship of the China Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations in succession to Dr. David Z. T. Yui.

Count Uchida, the newly-appointed President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and Mr. Eguchi, the Vice-President of the company, are scheduled to leave Tokyo for Dairen July 5.

Wang Shu-han, who was recently appointed a member of the National Government Council and concurrently Chief Political Official of the National Government, arrived in Peiping June 18.

Dr. C. C. Wang, a member of the London Purchasing Committee set up under the China Indemnity Act, was one of the speakers at the recent annual meeting of the China Society held in London.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary H. Shih, third sister of Madame C. T. Wang, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to K. C. Chung, member of the National Opium Suppression Commission.

The National Peiping Library was formally inaugurated June 25. Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, President of the Central Research Institute, who is concurrently Director of the new Library, officiated at the ceremony.

Two persons lost their lives and nine others were burned and injured during a blaze which destroyed the Jewish Synagogue at Harbin June 19. The property loss is estimated at more than $20,000.

Chow Lu of the Canton Government is at present in Tientsin. His mission is supposed to be to confer with the Kuominchun leaders. He is making his headquarters in the Japanese Concession.

Notwithstanding strong opposition voiced by the Chambers of Commerce. the new business tax has been put into operation by the authorities at Mukden and as a result retail prices there have risen considerably.

The death took place in the United States June 15, of Dr. W. Eugene Sallee, home secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the American Southern Baptist Convention. Dr. Sallee spent 25 years in Kaifeng, Honan.

Fu Shih-lien, a graduate of the Peiping Government University, may be appointed President of Tsinghua University to succeed Wu Nan-hsien who has resigned owing to friction between him and the faculty and students.

Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo, has denied reports which appeared in Chinese newspapers that he was to be appointed Chinese Minister to the United States in succession to Dr. C. C. Wu, who has resigned to join the Canton movement.

The Saint Bernard Hospice, with its famous Saint Bernard dogs for finding travelers lost in the snow, contemplates the erection of a similar institution in Tibet in the near future. Several of the dogs are on their way there now.

The first motor truck made in China was completed at the Min Sen Factory, an auxiliary organ of the Mukden Arsenal, June 19. A special reception was held by the staff of the factory to celebrate China's first achievement in this respect.

Nelson Johnson, American Minister to China, has donated a trophy for the tennis title series to be played at Nanking between consular and diplomatic representatives of four nations. Chinese, Japanese, British and Americans are taking part.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, has denied a report that Gen. Chiang Tso-ping, had resigned from his post as Minister to Germany and would be appointed Minister to Japan. Dr. Wang states that Gen. Chiang will in due course return to his post in Germany.

The premises of the Tientsin *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, influential Japanese newspaper, were destroyed by fire June 21. The newspaper was founded in 1917 by Teruta Morikawa, and had the largest circulation of any Japanese publication in the Peiping-Tientsin area.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking last week received a telegram from M. Doumer, the new President of the Republic of France, expressing appreciation of the message of congratulations tendered him by President Chiang Kai-shek upon his assumption of office.

O. C. Bergheer, of the Ford Motor Co., Exports, Inc., Shanghai, departed end of last week for Saigon and Hanoi where, despite the fact that French cars come in free of duty, and American cars are heavily discriminated against, the Ford car enjoys a considerable sale.

General Chang Ching-hui, President of the Military Advisory Council at Harbin, celebrated his 60th birthday June 19. Representatives from the Central Government and the various provincial leaders in the Northeast assembled in large numbers to tender congratulations.

C. E. Gauss, American Consul-General at Tientsin, has been transferred to Washington for duty in the Department of State. Mr. Gauss was Deputy Consul-General at Shanghai 1907-09 and was in charge of the U. S. Consulate General in Shanghai for seven months in 1926-7.

A Nanking telegram states that mission activities in China hereafter will be subject to the direction of the Kuomintang and the supervision of the Government, and must not violate the Three People's Principles. New regulations governing the direction of foreign mission are being drafted

General Wang Chung-ming, a divisional commander under General Yang Sen, was killed last week near Chungking in an airplane accident. The airplane which pas taking General Wang for a pleasure trip on June 14 suddenly got out of control and plunged into the Yangtsze River.

George Gorman, formerly editor of the *North China Standard*, will shortly begin the publication of *Peking*, a monthly magazine something on the lines of *Asia*. He is stated to have the backing of the Catholic University in Peiping, which recently installed an uptodate printing plant

Preparations for the institution of district autonomy in Hopei province are announced to begin July 1. Local autonomy will be introduced in six separate periods, each period to occupy six months, starting with the more important districts and gradually extending to all districts in the province.

W. R. Lynch, American vice-consul in Shanghai, in charge of the shipping division, will depart from Shanghai July 7 for a vacation in the United States. Arthur R. Ringwalt, vice-consul in the passport division, will be in charge of Mr. Lynch's division during the four or five months of his absence.

Appreciation of Dr. C. T. Wang's message of sympathy, dispatched upon receipt of news of the *Poseidon* submarine disater, was expressed in a telegram sent in reply by Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, who mentioned that he has also transmitted the message of condolence to the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.

A new motion for dismissal has been filed by the China Press, Inc., in the United States Court for China brought by the Augestinian Corporation, a group of Spanish missionaries in China. The Augustinians are suing the *China Press* for $14,500 which they claim is due them for stocks they sold to the latter and for which they never were paid.

Owing to the fact that many labor unions, newly organized or re-organized in accordance with the new Labor Union Law, have not as yet registered with the Ministry of Industry as required, the Ministry has instructed the various Provincial and Municipal Governments to remind those concerned that the proper procedure must be complied with.

Two new airplanes ordered from America by the China National Aviation Corporation are on their way here and are expected to arrive in Shanghai before the end of the month. They are designated for operation on the Ichang-Chungking section of the Shanghai-Hankow-Chengtu Air Line, which is scheduled to be inaugurated next month.

Initial steps for the establishment of meteorological stations throughout the country are being taken by the Ministry of Interior, In identic communications to the Ministry of the Navy, the Huai River Conservancy Board, and the Central Research Institute, the Ministry requests their co-operation in formulating plans in connection with such installations.

The commencement exercises of Cheeloo University, Tsinan, took place June 17. The graduation address was given by Dr. King Chu, Acting President Sun awarded diplomas to ten graduates of the Nursing School, and eight from the newly-formed Pharmacy school. Degrees were conferred on four Arts students, six Science students, and eight students from the School of Medicine.

Recent heavy rains in the northern section of the Grand Canal in Hopei have suddenly caused a rise of water to a considerable height and floods threaten to inundate the city of Tientsin. Deputies of both the Party and civil authorities have rushed to the scene to ascertain the extent of the rise. A joint meeting is being convened to devise emergency measures for coping with the situation.

Announcement was made last week that Kreuger & Toll had become interested in the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation had acquired an interest in the L. M. Ericsson Company, and controlled by Kreuger & Toll. The I. T. & T. control the Shanghai Telephone Co. and the close working together of the American and Swedish interests will conduce to more efficient service, it is stated.

Zing Wen-ping, who stabbed and seriously wounded Father P. Le Biboul, head of the St. Francis Xavier's Church in Tungkadoo, Nantao, beginning of last week, was arraigned before Shanghai District Court June 19. Zing pleaded guilty to attempted murder and told the procurator that he had committed the crime because Father Le Biboul had refused to write him a letter of recommendation.

The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, was entertained at dinner June 17 at the Yih Ping Shang Restaurant, Shanghai by the St. John's Alumni Association on the occasion of his departure from China on a long holiday. Dr. Pott was also entertained at a dinner party at the Chinese Bankers' Club June 4, when President J. Usang Ly of Chiao-tung University was the host.

Another Sino-Japanese incident has occurred, this time at Yingkow, where several Japanese policemen are stated to have rushed into Chinese territory June 15 and, without provocation, opened fire on a group of Chinese who were holding religious services in a temple. Four or five Chinese are reported to have been killed. An investigation is being made by the Liaoning Foreign Affairs Association.

America must cease futile attacks on the institutions of Soviet Russia, Senator William E. Borah from Idaho, and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared in a speech in his home state recently. "America must not only cease attacking Russia," said Senator Borah, "but she must cultivate the friendship of the Soviet Union. Otherwise the United States will lose the trade she has gained with Soviet Russia."

(*Continued on page 159*)

The CHINESE NATION

Contents of Vol. II, No. 2

June 24, 1931.

EDITORIALS

Government's Stand for Peace

Justice Peetham's Peport

Combating Communist Banditry

The Future Status of Shanghai

Sino-French Scientific Expedition

An Eventful Week in Europe

Senator Hawes and the Philippines

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Formation of the Chinese Nation
Harry Paxton Howard

Outstanding Problems of Germany
R. N. Noyes

Functions of the "Commencement"
P. H. Chow

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

American Foreign Policy Interpreted

Interpretations of American Foreign Policy (Lectures on the Harris Foundation, 1930), Quincy Wright, editor; The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1930. 261 pages, with index.

The Harris Foundation Institute of 1930 at the University of Chicago dealt with "American Foreign Policy" and this book is one result. Each lecturer, or author, is an authority in his field and therefore brings special weight to the discussion.

The first chapter, entitled The Foreign Policy of the United States, is by Professor George H. Blakeslee of Clark University, author of a well-known book on the same subject. He maintains that the United States are bound to keep out of European politics. The politicians, according to his judgment, are chiefly responsible for keeping America out of the League of Nations. This is because "the League appears to the majority of Americans primarily as a European political organization". For the same reason there is reluctance to enter the World Court. Very few Americans know the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine, according to Dr. Blakeslee, who calls it "the India-rubber element in our foriegn relations."

Regarding the Carribean countries the United States policy is to help them to govern themselves. "We do not wish to govern them." Dr. Blakeslee thinks the questions of Monroe Doctrine, Carribean relations and Pan-Americanism need re-evaluation. "The Latin-American republics might announce a policy, each in its own phraseology, which would be the equivalent of the Monroe Doctrine. It is believed by some that they would be willing to do this if given adequate encouragement by the United States. The Monroe Doctrine would then become the policy of the Americas; but each state would retain its unrestricted liberty of decision as to the application and enforcement of the Doctrine. Such a procedure should also go far to remove the objections and ill will of Latin America. The Carribean policy makes more difficulties than the Monroe Doctrine, and present a serious dilemma. The United States must choose between this policy as it has been carried out during the past two decades and a genuine pan-Americanism. Latin-Americans in general resent so strongly our action in the Carribean that if it should be continued unchanged they will not co-operate with us with the real friendship and cordiality which we desire."

In the East the foremost policy is that of the Open Door and the Integrity of China, complicated by aspirations of Japan for power in Asia and immigration privileges in America. The chief world-wide foreign policy of America is that regarding peace, and toward this America has special responsibilities. Elihu Root is quoted as having said, "Not what a nation does for itself, but what a nation does for humanity is its title to honor and glory."

Canada's Concern in American Foreign Policy is the next chapter by Percy Ellwood Corbett, dean of the McGill Universty Law School. This chapter has several divisions, taking up the Monroe Doctrine, Disarmament, The Far East, Tariffs, etc. The author's attitude is one of understanding and interest, and his desire is for tariff co-operation between Canada and the United States in place of retaliation as to the Customs laws. He thinks "we two countries may yet furnish the world with that example of comradeship which, with more moral superiority than real justification, we boast at present".

George Young, an adviser of the British Labor Party on international affairs, is the contributor of the next chapter, Europe and the United States. This is treated under two headings; The United States of Europe and of America, and The United States and the United Kingdom. "The United States of Europe is a faith—an ideal." And in the co-operation of Europe and America much can be done to further progress of civilization and the ideals of peace. Regarding Great Britain the author is just and informing; perhaps too much given to generalizing, but expressive of high ideals—those statements easy to say and pleasant to write. "Above all, let us not visualize each other as birds of prey—a British lion or an American eagle. We really have outgrown those barbarous tribal totems. I wish that all that menagerie of lions and bears and eagles had drowned in the deluge of which we are the survivors instead of being saved as they have been by our naval Noahs in their archaic arks....Therefore, let us Americans and British not look too much at the waste of waters in which we have all nearly been overwhelmed, or to the naval ark from which we are escaping, but rather lift up our eyes to the hills from whence cometh our help and look for a Bow in the Clouds—a new Covenant of Peace."

The section on Latin America and the United States is the work of Victor Andres Belaunde, professor of Latin-American history at the University of Miami. Professor Belaunde has served in the Peruvian Diplomatic Service, and writes with thorough knowledge of Latin-American conditions. Regarding the Recognition of Revolutionary Governments he writes interestingly. The chapter on Havana and Washington Conferences is chiefly a historical narrative, though there are a few criticisms and suggestions. Professor Belaunde agrees with Professor Blakeslee as to the need for re-evaluation of Pan-American questions if there is to be full accord between the two Americas.

The last section of the book on The Far East and the United States is by a Japanese statesman thoroughly conversant with American life and institutions, Yusuke Tsurumi. His view-point regarding Japan is that the leadership of Asia has passed into the hands of his countrymen. "The peace of the world is possible only through the co-operation of organized societies, no matter in what form of government or by what kind of race.... Japan has a profound respect for America's past and ardently hopes for the reciprocal appreciation of Japan's history by America. Then two nations proud in their own past can face each other and co-operate in a new Asiatic policy as the two well-organized bodies politic on the Pacific."

Mr. Tsurumi says a good deal about economic prosperity, the rise of the press, the progress of industry, and the innate sense of harmony pervading Japanese social and and individual development. He thinks that Japan is still undetermined as to future policies. "As a whole, the mind of Japan is not made up yet. We are not one in mind, as in the days of the Russo-Japanese War and before. Old leaders are gone and new ones are not in sight. Japan stands at the parting of the ways, bewildered for the moment in which direction to move. We are awaiting a new orientation. If we only get a new orientation we will march in unbroken solidarity. But from what direction will the new orientation come?

Not until we come to Mr. Tsurumi's third and last chapter, The Balance of Power in the Pacific, do we find any mention of China. Then he carefully outlines Japanese Interests in China as an economic one. "Japan's chief interest in China, is not political, legal, or military, but economic, i.e., the protection of her investments and the expansion of her trade." The Manchurian situation, called "the only outstanding issue between China and Japan at present", is treated briefly in less than two pages!

The author's final conclusion as here given ends the volume. "If the social upheaval in China develops to the extent of complete chaos in that country or the pressure of population in Japan becomes too acute, there is a serious reason to anticipate a drastic change in the Far East which may culminate in an entirely different balance of power from that which exists at present. Social democracy will gain force in Japan and gradually lead her away from Anglo-Saxon countries in the direction of a confederation of Asiatic peoples. A new social democracy in Japan will make it easier to settle her differences with China. And it will also be easier to make a new understanding with other rising peoples in the South Seas and India. How far this will affect the relationships with Russia is not certain, but it will not make it worse than it is at present. It will gradually tend, although in how many years I do not know, toward a division of the nations of the world into two camps, the capitalistic West with Anglo-Saxon leadership and the socialistic East with a new leadership beyond human ken. However hard you may try to maintain the present *status quo* with treaties and navies, you cannot stop the march of human progress based on necessity and justice. In studying the present trend of thought and affairs in the Far East I have been impressed more and more with the idea that the new balance of power in the Western Pacific will be a test of Anglo-Saxon liberalism. The coming ten years will affect profoundly America's Asiatic policy and Japan's stand in the Far East."

This book is valuable, just as these institutes and lectures are valuable. One often feels the limitations of presentation before international audiences or readers. Perhaps, man's nature being what it is, these restrictions are desirable. At any event, these gatherings, lectures and books cannot do much harm. They have every opportunity to accomplish great good.

May 28. 1931. G. B. S.

German View on World Economics

Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv: Zeitschrift des Instituts Fuer Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr an der Universitaet Kiel. April 1931. Verlag von Gustav Fischer, Jena.

This is the April number of a periodical published four times a year by the Institute for World Economics in Kiel, Germany. It deals with the economic relations and interactions between different countries and continents, with principles and policies affecting the social structure of various people, and the development of many industries. Each number contains several big articles, a series of short reports, and and a great many book reviews ranging over a vast number of subjects.

While it would lead too far to review in detail the articles of this particular issue, it is perhaps worth while to say something about the general character of this publication. It is essentially concerned with present day problems, with those complicated factors which affect and determine the trend of modern economic life—as the reparation and monetary problems for instance, or the part played by banking capital as different from trading and industrial capital in modern enterprise. In an article dealing with the present economic crisis in Germany Professor Lucas of the University of Tuebingen shows why the modern industrial organization with its trusts, trade-unions, employer's associations makes impossible a general readjustment of prices to the declining values of raw materials. He opines therefore that economic life can be restored to health only if the general economic and social structure of the world undergoes a change. Professor Lucas is not a socialist; his views confirm the impression that in Germany at least the feeling prevails also in moderate quarters that the present economic system cannot last. Special mention should be made of a brillant article written in English by Professor Zimmermann of the University of Carolina on the "Resource Hierarchy of Modern World Economics". Professor Zimmermann shows that certain branches of production—steel production for instance and all productions connected with what Professor Zimmermann cleverly calls the "powermetal-science system"—have been endowed by the industrial revolution with extraordinary economic power, while others—wheat production for example—have been "out in the cold, so to speak."

But if modern problems are stressed, the historical background is ever present. One of the characteristics of European thought and research is its intense historical consciousness. Even when dealing with actualities the European mind will be prone to ask how a situation has arisen, rather than how to remedy it. Attention is often focussed backward, not forward. And as western history in its most vital aspects is fairly well explored to-day, this necessarily leads to methods of approach which to unbiassed people seem rather far fetched. To compare List and Marx or to depict "the Wesleyan Movement in the Industrial Revolution"—as is done in three respective books reviewed in the "Archiv"—can of course bring forth valuable details, but shows also that modern historical science is sometimes losing contact with actual life.

The "Weltwirtshaftliches Archiv" is meant to be a book of reference for all those concerned theoretically or practically with economics. Taken as a whole it is an excellent mirror of modern economic preoccupations, thoughts and tendencies.

L. U. S.

Unreal Chinese Characters

Chinese Lacquer, by Hilda Bridges. Hodder and Stoughton, London.

This book has nothing to do with China, but concerns the operations of Chinese and White smugglers in Tasmania and Australia But it does serve to show the utter ignorance of the author concerning the commonest traits in the Chinese character and the habits of the people.

After strugging through more that 300 pages one wonders first why it was written, second why it ever was published, and thirdly who the devil will buy it.

Hilda Bridges introduces several Chinese characters, all ready-made by a man named Sax Rohmer, and the like of which were never seen on land or sea—only, fortunately, between the covers of such books as "Chinese Lacquer."

Miss Bridges, she must be a Miss and very young at that, declines to allow the Chinese to be normal. One gathers that none of the race in the Antipodes are like their brothers in the home land. Not one of her Chinese characters are allowed to have teeth. This does not mean that they live on slops: certainly not, they manage pretty well with

In the United States Court for China

In the Matter of the Petition of
PAUL SIEMIONTKOWSKI
for
Change of name.

Cause No. 3364
Special Pro. No. 757
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, June 5, 1931.
JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

Take notice that the undersigned, Paul Siemiontkowski, has filed a petition in the above entitled Court for permission to change his name to Paul Semion.

The reasons for said change is that the said name is too complicated for business purposes.

Paul Siemiontkowski
Petitioner.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues. Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

Sept.	23,	1925	Vol.	34	No.	4
Jan.	8,	1927	„	39	„	6
Feb.	12,	1927	„	39	„	11
Feb.	19,	1927	„	39	„	12
Mar.	5,	1927	„	40	„	1
Mar.	12,	1927	„	40	„	2
Mar.	19,	1927	„	40	„	3
Mar.	3,	1928	„	39	„	12

Mail with statement to

The China Weekly Review

38 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai

"yellow fangs", ably assisted by hands like "yellow claws of dead chickens . . . and almond shaped nails." No wonder they were opium smugglers.

It is a poor little story, poorly put together, and inconceivably futile, not ringing true at any point.

F. S. O.

Russian Emigres in Manchuria Form Basis of Novel

Tobit Transplanted, by Stella Benson. MacMillan, London.

Miss Benson's novels are all too rare, a thought brought forcibly home by the publication of "Tobit Transplanted." She has a touch of genius that has rightly carried her to the position of Britain's foremost woman novelist. Her work is outstanding and brilliant, never falling below the high standareds she set in her earlier work and often soaring above them.

"Tobit Transplanted" is a charming and delicate piece of work. Living in Manchuria Miss Benson was struck with the extraordinary resemblance between the book of Tobit from the Apocrypha and the life of some White Russian emigres on the Manchuria-Korean border. Thus we get "Tobit Transplanted," a modern version of an ancient and delightful story.

But the book does not depend upon a remarkable parallel for its success as a work of art. It stands as a magnificent piece of work and one of the first to touch on a tremendous story that begs the novelist's attention—the White Russian emigration into China, the sufferings, failures and successes of a people forced out of their own country to begin life anew in an alien land.

This book prompts the hopes that Miss Benson will give us two more novels out of China, a fuller one on the White Russians and another on the foreign Missionaries in China. Her sketches of the one missionary in this book are tremendous, flavored with the slightly malicious humor that is characteristic of Miss Benson. If she would she assuredly could write a masterpiece on this topic. There must be a vast army of readers who would wish to read what Stella Benson really thinks of the Missionary Movement and its representatives in this part of the world.

In the meantime read Tobit, and then re-read it; it is one of the best novels that have come our way in more months than are pleasant to remember, for the reviewer a green and sweet oasis in the largest desert in the world, the desert made up of printed pages that never should have seen the light of day. Wit, charm, beautiful English, a very individual sense of humor, characters that live and move and have being. (will one ever forget Wilfred Chew, barrister-at-law?), they are all here. In short there is a feast.

F. S. O.

Student Institute Publishes Report of Conference

The Student Institute of Pacific Relations has issued in brochure form an account of the proceedings of the Conference held at Napa, California, last November. The Institute was organized by a group of Stanford and California students who discovered that they held in common a desire to meet together to discuss matters of international moment. Among the speakers was T. C. Lin, of the Department of Oriental Languages, University of California, who discussed "China Today". Other topics discussed were race prejudice on the Pacific coast and problems of colonial rule in the Orient.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for May are devoted to a discussion of of Organized Commodity Markets and Zoning in the United States.

"China at Present and Western Civilization" is the translated title of a 34-page dissertation by E. N. Ershoff, a professor at Harbin Law College.

Europaeische Gespraeche, a monthly magazine published at 19 Poststrasse, Hambury, discusses in its current issue various European political matters. The editor is Dr. A Mendelssohn Bartholdy.

Who's Who in China

Wei Fu-chih, government official; born at Kao-lan district, Kansu, 1895; was graduated from the Paoting Military Officers' College; served as adjutant-general at the Headquarters of the Occupation Commissioner of Ninghsia and Chinghai (Koko Nor); battalion commander in the artillery corps of the Ninghai Army; chief-of-staff at the Headquarters of the Defense Commssioner of Chinghai and concurrently counsellor to the Tupan (Governor) of Kansu; military councilor at the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of Kansu Army and of the Commander of the Bandit Suppression Forces in Kansau, Chinghai and Ninghsia Areas and later of the Field-Commander of the 8th Route Army of the Nationalist Forces; member of the Peace Maintenance Committee of Chinghai; counsellor to the Chinghai Provincial Government resident in Nanking and concurrently director of its office at Nanking; now member of the Chinghai Provincial Government and concurrently commissioner of finance and director of the Military Affairs Department of the Chinghai Provincial Government; address: Chinghai Provincial Government, Chinghai.

Wei Fu-chih

魏君數滋，年三十六歲，籍甘肅皋蘭縣，保定陸軍軍官學校第六期畢業，曾充甘邊甯海鎮守使署中校參謀副官長，甯海軍砲兵營營長，青海護軍使署參謀長兼第二十六師參謀長，甘肅督辦公署諮議兼紅十字會理事，甘肅總指揮部參議，陝甘青甯剿匪總司令部參議兼特別黨部監察委員，第八路軍總指揮部參贊，青海省安輯委員會委員，青海省政府駐京參事兼辦事處處長，現任青海省政府委員兼財政廳廳長青海省政府軍事處處長。

British Ships Boycotted at Wanhsien

Wanhsien, the upper Yangtsze port which was bombarded by a British naval officer in 1926, has declared a boycott against British shipping on the score that the aforesaid incident has not yet been settled. Considerable agitation is being carried on in the vernacular press of that port at present. British and other foreign shipping is accused of attempting to monopolize trade on the upper Yangtze.

The first ship to be affected by the present boycott appears to have been the str. *Wantung*, on June 8, when no lighters put out from the shore to unload the cargo destined for Wanhsien. On June 11 the str. *Kiawo* also had to over-carry its cargo to Chungking, as on arrival at Wanhsien the captain was informed by the Navigation Bureau that he would not be allowed to discharge his import cargo.

American Bank Executives Sent to Prison

As a sequel to the failure of the Bank of United States last December, Bernard K. Marcus, president of the bank, Saul Singer, executive vice-president, and his son Herbert Singer, president of one of the bank's subsidiaries, were found guilty in New York June 20 of misapplying its funds. All three received the maximum sentence—seven years' imprisonment—and were each fined $1,000. Many of the depositors were under the impression that the bank was under the control of the Government, this belief arising from its name.

MEN AND EVENTS

(Continued from page 155)

Meningitis has broken out at Kaifeng, Honan province.

H. Hussey, Peiping architect, arrived in Shanghai during the week, and boarded a steamer *enroute* to Canada.

Mrs A. D. Calhoun, wife of the sub-manager of the National City Bank of New York, departed during the week for Tsingtao, accompanied by her two children.

Tan Yun-shan, editor of a Chinese daily in Burma, who arrived in Shanghai June 22, stated that he had brought with him a message of peace and love from Mahatma Gandhi.

Col. Charles Lindbergh has made formal application to the Japanese Government to fly over Japanese territory in connection with his proposed trans-Pacific flight during the coming summer, in company with Mrs. Lindbergh.

J. A. Johnson, sub-accountant, who has been connected with the Shanghai office of the National City Bank for the past three years, returned to the United States this week, travelling by way of Europe. Mr. Johnson's home is at Flint, Michigan.

The latest Hankow census report shows that the foreign population residing there totals 2,766, of whom 2,481 are Japanese. The other 285 foreigners consist of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Russians and Americans.

Word was received during the week of the death of Mrs. Edith Whiffen of Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Whiffen was the widow of the late Walter Whiffen, who worked for almost a decade in the *Associated Press* Bureau in Peiping.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has replied to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai expressing disapproval of a plan to develop the Fu Yue Tong cemetery property in North Chekiang road. The Council is in favor of this area remaining an open space.

An urgent telegram seeking assistance for famine relief in Hunan has been received by the General Famine Relief Committee of the Executive Yuan from the Hunan Famine Relief Association. The telegram describes the plight of the refugees, deprived of their all, who are faced with starvation unless relief is forthcoming soon.

Judge Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China, arrived back in Shanghai beginning of the week after having been absent for two weeks in North China holding sessions of the Court, together with Thurston R. Porter, Marshal; Mrs. Porter, court reporter; and J. Howes, clerk of court.

Yu Ya-ching, prominent Shanghai merchant and member of the Municipal Council, will celebrate a birthday and the 50th anniversary of his arrival here from Ningpo on July 11. The event will be marked by elaborate celebrations in which many Chinese organizations will join.

The United States submarine S-31 was towed into Shanghai by the mother ship, *Pigeon*, and tied up at the Standard Oil Company Dock June 22, having sustained a damaged propellor shaft as the result of a collision during maneuvers off Tsingtao with another submarine of the Asiatic Fleet.

A meeting of the Publicity Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council was held last week to discuss the best method of releasing news regarding Council affairs for publication in the press. No decision has yet been arrived at, but one member is reported as being of the opinion that a press information office is not necessary.

As both Chinese and foreigners alike are required to pay the business tax, it is reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in identic communications to the various foreign legations, has requested that their respective nationals engaging in business in China be notified to conform to the new business tax law.

Fourth of July to Be Celebrated in Shanghai

Edwin S. Cunningham, United States Consul-General, ex-officio chairman of the committee in charge of arranging the program for the Fourth of July celebrations in Shanghai, has announced that a parade on the polo grounds at the Race Course will be one of the features of the day. The parade will be led by the Fourth Regiment United States Marines. Both the American Company and the American Troop of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will participate. The march past the reviewing stand, where Mr. Cunningham will take the salute, will commence at 8 a.m. The annual flag-raising ceremony will take place immediately after the parade.

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Control Yuan Presses for Action Against Former Telegraph Director

In connection with the impeachment of Chwang Chi-huan, formerly Director of the Telegraph Department of the Ministry of Communications, for alleged default in duty and violation of law in the negotiations with the foreign cable companies, a Nanking telegram says that a protest has been entered by the Control Yuan with the National Government against the latter's delay in taking action regarding the case. While, after careful perusal of the secret documents in question, the Control Yuan is satisfied that the results of the negotiations are not as derogatory to national sovereignty and not as humiliating to national honor as is generally believed by the public, the minutes of the twelve meetings of the cable negotiations establish, however, beyond any reasonable doubt, the personal default in duty and violation of law by Chwang Chi-huan.

Shanghai Lumber Trade and Market Outlook In China

BY EDGAR W. O'HAROW

(Assistant Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, in "Commerce Reports"

According to the report of the Maritime Customs at Shanghai, 226,435,000 feet of foreign softwood lumber, consisting principally of Douglas fir and west coast hemlock from American Pacific coast ports, arrived in Shanghai during 1930. This presents a considerable drop from the 1929 imports of 291,250,000 feet, as shown by the customs. It is difficult to estimate what per cent of the arrivals from the Pacific coast ports originated in British Columbia, but export figures from the United States indicate that from 15 to 20 per cent of the total comes from this source. The Maritime Customs also shows 30,646,000 feet of softwood lumber from other Chinese ports shipped in, compared to 21,039,000 in 1929. Maritime Customs figures show 27,980,000 feet of hardwood imported, largely from the Philippines, in 1930. Piling, poles, and timbers imported through the native customs totaled 1,930,255 pieces (no indication of sizes), compared with 2,029,317 pieces in 1929.

Other imports of wood products into Shanghai specified by the Maritime Customs in 1930 included empty cooperage valued at $480,000, cooperage shooks at $59,000, and spools at $137,000. Data on sources are not yet available.

Reasons for Decrease in Lumber Trade

As building construction in Shanghai maintained and surpassed all previous records in the history of the city, the extraordinary drop in Shanghai's total lumber trade is chiefly explained by unsettled conditions prevailing in the interior during the past year, which disrupted transportation and demoralized trade between Shanghai and Yangtze Valley commercial centers.

Another factor is that importations of lumber were probably higher during 1929 than actual deliveries to consumers, with a resultant carry-over of stocks into the spring of 1930. Only at infrequent intervals did enterprising Chinese dealers manage to filter shipments through to consumers, who under normal conditions would have absorbed them.

Purchases by the various Government ministries and purchasing organizations, which normally absorb a considerable portion of lumber imports, were substantially decreased during 1930, owing to the depleted state of Government finances and the insistence of importers upon bankers' guarantees. This was particularly true of supplies for the various railways under the control of the ministry of railways. Railway earnings are in silver, while a large proportion of the expenditure is in gold. The consequence of the depreciation of silver, has therefore, been that remittances to meet payments due on imported materials cost the railways very near 50 per cent more than in the previous year. Government purchasing agents accordingly held out for credit terms which suppliers consistently refused to entertain.

Marked Activity in Building Construction

The only saving feature of Shanghai's lumber trade since 1929 has been the phenomenal activity in building construction within the city itself, which it is estimated aggregated for 1930 nearly 100,000,000 taels, or upward of $35,000,000. In other sections, except Hong Kong, projects have been held up, pending assurances of greater stability as regards the political and military situation. In Hong Kong reports from the public works department indicate that the number of buildings completed in the colony during the first 10 months of 1930 were 50 per cent greater than for the same period last year. In Tientsin, however, construction has virtually stopped, and Manchuria, which is a lumber producer other than consumer, does not figure prominently in the trade in foreign lumber.

The year 1931 began with stocks in China ports about normal, estimated at approximately 60,000,000 feet on hand in Shanghai, 9,000,000 feet in Tientsin, 7,000,000 feet in Tsingtao and 6,000,000 feet in Hankow. Deliveries during 1930 approximately offset arrivals, in addition to absorbing surplus stocks carried over from 1929.

The probable trend of the lumber market during 1931 is necessarily dependent upon the trend, and qualified by the possibilities, in the political and military situation of the country. The central Government has just emerged victorious from another major conflict which threatened its very existence, and which is calculated to have strengthened its position for the future. The country is enjoying a respite from military activity, and the Nanking Government is engaged in a constructive program looking toward the rehabilitation of Government finances, stabilization of the financial structure of the country, and the initiation of a number of major civil and industrial projects which, if carried out, give promise of increased building activity during 1931. With the position of the Nanking Government more secure and evidences of a gradual return of confidence, it is reasonable to presume that if this position can be maintained, this year should witness increased activity in lumber trade. In light of the considerable construction under way in Shanghai, in addition to that which has been definitely planned, it appears possible that sales will be maintained on a par with those in 1930.

New Era in Athletics

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

The light strains of the popular song "Three Little Words" floated over one corner of the Pioneer Athletic Field. The song itself was slightly old, but it came from the throat of young China as he admiringly inspected a beautiful cup he had just won in the local International Track meet held a few days ago. China triumphed over its nearest competitor by more than forty-five points. Upsetting the age-old "dope" of short limbs and dusky complexion they established their supremacy on their own soil. It was China's day.

The clock-work precision and competency of the judges was on a par with any organized western meet; all showing that China's rise, athletically, is no less phenomenal.

Ten years ago, the writer watched Chinese University teams compete with foreign aggregations only to be sadly outclassed in every department of the game, but the last decade in the revolutionizing of Chinese athletes has been sensational, consequently it deserves favorable comment. The disadvantages have been immense. They have not had adequate training facilities and expert coaching handed to them on the proverbial platter as is the case in America. The qualities of grit, dogged determination and good sportsmanship that the athletic fan so loves to observe, have often been exhibited by the Chinese athletes, thus making victory all the sweeter.

We now see China in an era of sport, holding her own, producing aggregational teams that combine with the precision of a machine and athletes with a physique that would be a sight for sore eyes to any coach.

Every nation adheres to the call of sport, based on the keynote of good-sportsmanship, so we find a better feeling existing on the athetic field than on any other plane. With this coming into view, the rest will be none less than what is to be hoped . . .

R. M.

Shanghai, June 20, 1931.

Young British Subject Involved in Brawl With Chinese Police Near Quinsan

The Shanghai foreign community has been considerably exercised for the past several weeks over the disappearance of a 19-year old British subject named John Thorburn, who left his home May 31, when he informed his father in a note that he was going up country on a trip. He is a member of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps Light Horse and took his service revolver with him. Nothing further was heard from him, although an extensive search had been made by the British authorities, until beginning of this week, when Chinese brought news from Soochow that a foreigner answering his description had been involved in a brawl and was now being held by the police in that city in a wounded condition. From investigations made it would appear that Thorburn had an altercation on the night of May 31 with some Chinese military police near Quinsan, two of whom were seriously wounded and one of whom has since died. Frank Aveling, as the representative of the British Minister, has proceeded to Nanking to make representations to the National Government in connection with the affair.

The Chinese Dragon Boat Festival

BY SHEN HSUE-CHUAN (沈學傳)

Since the establishment of the Nanking Government there has been a formal and solemn declaration to abolish all the old Chinese traditional customs and festivals by the Government. But it is not so easy to make all the Chinese forget their deep-seated traditional customs and festivals, which have been observed for more than four thousand years. Therefore, the old customs are followed and the traditional festivals are observed throughout the country notwithstanding the Government's formal declaration of their abolition.

The Dragon Boat Festival, one of the oldest Chinese festivals(also called"Tuan Yang Festival,")falls on the fifth day of the fifth moon of the Chinese lunar calendar, and, this year, on June 20 of the Gregorian calendar. It is one of the three great festivals in China, the other two being the "Mid-Autumn Festival," and the "Chinese New Year." When the Dragon Boat Festival takes place, all classes of people and the schools take a holiday. It is celebrated throughout the whole country.

Why have the Chinese a festival on this very day, the fifth day of the fifth moon? and why should this festival be co led a Dragon Boat Festival? It is said that during the Chow dynasty, in the kingdom of Chu (now Hupei province) about 1,000 B. C. in the fifth moon, a royal official by the name of Chu Yuan (屈原) having remonstrated against the king's maladministration of state affairs, incurred his displeasure and was banished to the other side of the Yang-tsze. There he became so melancholy that he at last plunged into the Milo river and was drowned. The native people, lamenting his death, every year on that day went in sail-boats, threw meat and other edibles into the river in order to let Chu Yuan's ghost eat, but all things thrown did not reach his ghost, but were gobbled up by fishes, turtles and sea-beasts. To prevent this, leaves of reeds were used to wrap them, because the sea beasts did not like the taste of the leaves Time has developed these into the present delicious dumplings of glutinous rice, which we eat at this festival every year. But afterwards the boats developed into the form of a dragon. They are constructed with the stem like a dragon's head, the stern like a dragon's tail and the hulk painted to imitate the scales of a dragon. The sails and banners are made of colored silk.

Mukden, June 20, 1931.

Silver Futures Market Opened in New York

A silver futures market was opened on the National Metal Exchange in New York beginning of last week. This silver futures market is the only one of its kind in the world and the expected acceleration in silver trading, to result from greater participation by the speculating public, will tend to give New York an ascending importance in the world silver situation. This eventually may imply a challenge to London, the century-long arbiter of silver prices.

From time immemorial, world price fluctuations on silver have been fixed daily by four firms of London brokers, one of which has been in business since 1684. The price fixed in London, based on general conditions of supply and demand, is regularly cabled to every silver-using and silver-producing center in the world, and Oriental silver dealings have been based largely on the London prices.

Senator Pittman, from Nevada, interviewed in Peiping, last week continued to maintain his assertion that the Indian sales of silver are mainly responsible for the big drop in the price of white metal, and attributed the fall to India's adoption of her present policy in 1928.

Los Angeles Chamber Investigates Silver

The Department of Foreign Commerce and Shipping of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has issued a comprehensive report on the silver situation, particularly as affecting trade with the Far East. The report was prepared by a special committee appointed for the purpose. An interesting feature of the report was the emphasizing of the necessity for research into the uses to which silver can be profitably put in industry, quite apart from its use as money. The committee particularly stressed the value of silver in the electrical industry. The committee cites, as an example of how the low price of silver has affected trade with China, the price of old newspapers, of which normally many thousands of tons are shipped to China from Los Angeles every year. Their price in gold has dropped from $24 to $15 per ton, but they cost the Chinese buyer nevertheless Mex. $3.60 per ton more than formerly.

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"How Can I?"

BY FLORENCE WONG

HOW can I express with conviction the feelings of a Chinese girl in this nineteenth century? It is still too much the fashion among the Chinese to think with disdain of those who can climb the ladder of success only through self-help. It is still our weakness at present to worship the "idle rich." It seems fashionable to pretend to belong to the leisured class, and for those who actually belong to the leisured classes to indulge in high living and low thinking. In these hard times instead of helping to solve the world problem they add to the miseries of the many with their constant complaints that the world is sick, hard up, and weary. Idleness and stupidity in the present age can no longer be tolerated. Chinese girls, generally unless very poor, do not work! I find life without work trying! I dislike the idea of associating work with poverty, a hard life full of struggles, and all that is degrading and undesirable. We ought to be proud that we can work. We ought not to be ashamed to confess that we want work and that we have to work. How hard it is to convince my friends that I am looking for some work to do, some profitable work which will benefit others as well as myself; to hope to be able to contribute something in my lifetime to the general well-being of the world, my country and mankind. Without being able to do anything and not wanting to do anything will never make one independent. Not to be able to be independent means you are not able to support yourself, and if you cannot support yourself you are no better than an animal, a beast. By the law of nature we are all endowed with the faculty and ability to struggle for survival, and above all, intelligence. It is our duty not to neglect the power thus given to us by the Almighty but as intelligent beings, to develop it to the highest degree possible. Does it seem funny to the Westerners, I wonder, that a girl from the Orient should be as outspoken as this?

The Urge to Work

How can I be taken seriously? Whenever I say I must work my friends tell me I need not work. Why? Probably they think that anybody who is well-dressed and looks cheerful has no need to work. No—it is the result of work that makes us able to afford to be well-dressed and feel happy. If we did not work directly for that medium which has brought about that happy and well-dressed appearance, you may be sure that some one else indirectly must have worked for you. Will it not make it happier for you to feel that you too can bring about such results through your own labor? Will you not enjoy better the leisure which you have earned?

How can I protest against the public opinion in the East as well as in the West that Chinese girls' ideas on franchise and suffrage as seen from the standpoint of the average educated girl of more advanced countries are absolutely nil? It still seems quite a novelty for any foreigner in London to-day to meet any Eastern girl with a distinctly active and developed brain, the horizon of whose vision is quite extensive, whose thinking is not always that of merely wanting a master and children, many of them—as the average Westerner takes us to be.

Chinese women now, where chances are open to them, take up quite responsible tasks; they are no longer merely the toys of men.

Women and more women coming out to work cannot deprive men of their chances of being employed; make them keener workers by competition, perhaps. The world has changed so much during the last decade that there are things, and many of them, in this world to-day which cannot be accomplished without the co-operation of women workers. Modern successful and popular newspapers are increasing the number of women journalists on the staff. All papers are bound to be dull without feminine interest, and matters of feminine interest today cover a very wide field, indeed they are found almost in every sphere of life. Women of every country and in every city are increasingly engaging our attention to-day. Chinese women too are infected with the spirit of the age—an age decidedly of woman's emancipation. How can I successfully adapt myself to the changing conditions of the world and the woman's position in every-day life to-day?

Here is a problem: Let me illustrate it. Miss China was educated along modern lines. She had obtained coveted degrees in recognized universities. The "new woman" has emerged a new creature with new hopes and a new world to conquer. Apart from her homely duties she wants a career. When she returned home to her village her father was the happiest man. "My daughter," said the old man, "I have spent everything on you, and you have fulfilled my hopes. There remains, however, one thing to be done, I must see you happily married before I die. Mr. China is the richest man in our village." The old man could not understand why the man after his own heart should be refused by his daughter. Here in a nut-shell we see the manifestation of the sharp departure of ideals. The old man's ideal was wealth, he thought that wealth could give her daughter everything. But his daughter needed the "new man" who could understand and share her hope and aspirations.

This new type of girl is confronted with "How Can I?" at every step she contemplates to take or not to take. "How Can I?" is becoming a very favorite phrase covering problems of great significance behind it.

London, May 15, 1931.

Hupeh Bandits Threaten Death to Italian Missionaries

An ultimatum has been delivered by the bandits who raided the Catholic Mission at Chayuenkow, Hupeh, last month that all the Italian missionaries then captured will be put to death unless the full ransom is paid within ten days. One of the Chinese priests, taken prisoner at the time, was released by Ho Lung the bandit leader, in order that he might proceed to Laohokow, Hupeh, and deliver this ultimatum to the Mission authorities.

Orders Issued to Apprehend Bandits in Kiangsi

In reply to a recent petition of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting that the civil and military authorities in Kiangsi be ordered to apprehend within a specified time the culprits responsible for the death of the Rev. J. Tierney, President Chiang Kai-shek recently received a telegram from General Lu Tih-ping, Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, stating that such an order had already been issued.

Many Estimates Come Before Comptroller General's Office

At the 276th meeting of the Central Political Council held in Nanking June 17 a total of 13 budgets of various Government organs submitted by the Comptroller-General's Office for the 19th fiscal year was approved. In connection with a proposal for the establishment of agricultural, medical and industrial institutes throughout the country, a resolution was adopted to refer the proposal to the Education and Finance Committees for joint investigation.

Preparations are being pushed by the Ministry of Judicial Administration at Nanking for the immediate inauguration of the Metropolitan Penitentiary for the imprisonment of political and military offenders. The initial expenses are estimated at $178,840 and the upkeep at $87,218 per annum. The estimates are being submitted to the Comptroller-General's Office and the Ministry of Finance for examination.

British Department Store Makes Big Profit on Land Sale

Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., one of the oldest British department stores in Shanghai, held its annual meeting June 22. D. W. Crawford, presiding, replying to a shareholder stated that the actual trading loss for the past year amounted to $30,833.48 The accounts presented at the meeting, however, showed that the company had made a profit of more than eight hundred thousand dollars on the sale of some of its real estate, and out of this a dividend of ten per cent was declared. The directors also paid a bonus to the shareholders of $243,393 20 out of the profits made on the land sales. Mr. Crawford stated that economies are being effected in operation and he hoped that the company would again be put on a dividend-paying basis, after "four lean years."

French Communist Sentenced in Singapore

A *Reuter* telegram from Singapore states that Serge Lefranc, alias Joseph Ducroux, an alleged French communist who was arrested in that city on June 17 was sentenced June 22 to 18 months imprisonment under the Societies Ordinance. The defendant, who was arrested with 17 Chinese, was charged in connection with the establishment of a Malayan communist party and with being in possession of seditious literature.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Easy Business Done 2,600,000 Shares June 24

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. June 22	Tues. Jun 23
28½	11¼	1.00	Adams Express	14¾	14½
42¾	20	3.00	Allis Chalmers	27⅛	25⅞
129¾	93	4.00	American Can	109	107¼
51¾	22⅜	—	American &ForeignPower	32⅜	31⅝
31⅝	11¼	—	American& For. Power W.	18½	17⅛
58½	25	4.00	American Smelting	35⅞	35⅞
201¾	158¼	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	177½	176¼
130⅜	103¾	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	115	113½
80¾	42⅛	*3.00	American Waterworks	52⅞	50¾
43¼	19⅜	1.50	Anaconda Copper	26½	27
23⅝	11⅛	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	15	15¾
87⅞	44	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	59	56⅞
70⅜	38¾	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	48⅜	Unq.
33¾	15⅛	1.00	Borg Warner	19⅜	18¼
45⅜	24¾	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	27½	26¾
181½	62⅞	6.00	Case J. I.	78¼	74¾
54⅛	28¼	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	39	37⅞
25¾	13⅝	1.00	Chrysler	20½	20
20¾	10⅛	.30	Cities Service, Com.	12⅝	12⅛
45⅜	21½	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	29	29⅝
16⅝	6¼	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	8⅞	8¼
12	7	.60	Commonwealth &Southern	8⅝	8⅝
2¾	1⅜	—	„ „ war.	1⅝	1⅝
109⅝	82⅛	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	96¾	95¼
12	5⅛	—	Continental Oil	7¾	8¼
5⅞	2⅛	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	3⅛	3⅛
78¾	61½	4.00	Drug Incorporated	72	70½
107	72	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	87⅜	85½
185¾	122	5.00	Eastman Kodak	142	141¾
61	31¾	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	41¼	40¼
38⅜	12¾	2.50	Fox Film "A"	20⅞	20¼
12	4⅜	—	General Aviation	5⅝	5½
54¾	36¼	1.60	General Electric	43⅝	42⅝
56	43⅜	3.00	General Foods	49⅛	47⅝
48	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	37½	36⅞
84⅛	46⅞	5.00	General Railway Signal	54½	53
42½	22	2.50	Gold Dust	28½	27⅞
20⅞	8½	—	Goodrich Rubber	12¼	12
52¾	31	3.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	38¼	37¼
22⅝	10¼	2.00	Granby	14	14½
26	11	1.00	Hudson Motors,	15⅛	15¼
62½	27⅞	4.00	International Cement	34	34¼
4	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	1⅞	2
60½	39¾	2.50	International Harvester	45	44¼
20⅛	9½	.60	International Nickel	14⅜	14⅜
38¾	18⅜	2.00	International Tel.& Tel.	34⅜	32¼
80¾	41⅝	3.00	Johns Manville	56⅛	55
15½	7⅜	—	Kelvinator	12⅝	10
81½	14⅝	2.00	Kennecott	20	21⅞
27¾	18⅜	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	21¾	20⅝
34⅞	17⅛	1.00	Kroger Grocery	28⅛	28⅝
91	62⅛	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	70⅜	70¾
63½	36½	3.00	Loew's: Inc	42¾	42⅜
20⅛	11⅜	—	Lorillard P Co. (com-)	15½	15⅛
18½	8⅛	—	Ludlum Steel	11⅝	11⅞
29¼	15¾	—	Montgomery Ward	20⅞	20
40⅞	21⅛	4.00	Nash Motors	27½	26½
14⅜	6¼	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	9¾	10¼
132¼	71¾	8.00	New York Central	93¾	91⅜
11	4⅜	—	North American Aviation	9½	8⅝
69½	45	3.00	Pacific Lighting	56	55
11⅞	5½	.60	Packard Motor	8½	7½
50¼	20⅛	2.50	Paramount—Publix Corp	25	25
64	42⅜	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	50¼	48¾
8½	5	.20	Penroad Corporation	5⅞	5¾
16⅝	4¾	—	Phillips Petroleum	7½	8
96½	73½	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	84¾	83
27½	12	—	Radio Corporation	18	17¼
24½	11¼	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	14¾	14⅛
53	40⅝	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	49⅝	50
63¼	44⅞	2.50	Sears Roebuck	55½	53¾
10¼	4¾	—	Shell Union	6⅜	6½
23¾	10¾	—	Simmons Company	14⅜	13⅞
54½	38½	2.00	Southern California Edison	44⅜	44¼
20½	15¼	1.20	Standard Brands	18⅜	18⅜
88⅜	55¾	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	67¼	65½
52½	30⅝	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	38¼	37⅞
26	14⅛	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	16	16⅝
36¼	18¼	2.00	Texas Corporation	21⅛	23
55¾	29⅜	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	34½	33⅛
59	33	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	38¼	38¼
18	6¾	.40	Trans America	7¾	7½
72	44⅛	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	52⅝	51½
205⅛	137⅛	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	169⅞	167½
38⅞	22¼	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	28⅝	27½
31¼	14¼	.75	United Corporation	24½	23½
20⅜	10⅛	—	U.S. Rubber	13⅝	13½
152⅜	83⅜	7.00	U.S. Steel	98¼	96¼
76¾	23½	—	Vanadium	32	34
20⅜	5	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	8½	8¼
107¾	55⅛	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	62¼	63
55¾	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	69¾	67¾
			Call Money	1½ %	1½ %

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Panchen Lama to Receive Decoration

A Nanking telegram states that a government mandate will be promulgated shortly conferring on the Panchen Lama, the "Living Buddha" of Tibet, the honorific title of *Hu Kuo Hsuan Hua Kwang Hui Ta Shih* (the Great Wise Priest who guards the nation and spreads culture.) A gold seal and a gold wand inscribed with characters outlining the career of the distinguished recipient as well as the reason for conferring the above title will also be presented to him. The national government feels that the Panchen Lama has hitherto rendered whole-hearted support to the Government and is a faithful disciple of the Three People's Principles. During his present visit to the Capital he tendered valuable advice in connection with the settlement of the disturbances in Tibet.

It is reported that in addition to conferring upon him titles of honor, the National Government will shortly appoint the Panchen Lama as Special Commissioner for the Pacification of the Western border provinces. The office of the Commissioner will be established either in Sikong or in Kokonor. A monthly appropriation of $15,000 will be remitted to cover the necessary expenses.

Appropriations Granted for New Courts

The National Government has authorized the appropriation of the following sums to meet the outlay incidental to the inauguration and upkeep of the Special Chambers of Provincial High and District Courts for the trial of cases involving foreigners:—Construction of new Court premises, $550,000; construction or repair of prisons, $750,000; salaries and provisions per year, $1,030-000; remuneration of legal counsellors $30,000 and 24,000 pounds sterling; travelling expenses for foreign legal counsellors, 2,000 pounds sterling.

German Bank Sues Yangtsze Rapid S. S. Co.

Hearings took place during the week in a suit brought before Judge Milton D. Purdy in the U. S. Court for China by the German Bank in Shanghai against the Yangtsze Rapid Steamship Co., Fed. Inc., U. S. A. The Bank is suing for Tls. 37,400, claiming that Lansing Hoyt, president of the Company, confirmed in writing his Company's intention to pay A. C. Seidel, Shanghai engineer and shipbuilder, said sum which the bank had loaned to the latter to finish construction of the motor ship *Ichang* in 1930. Mr. Hoyt stated in his evidence that Mr. Seidel had defaulted on his contract when he did not complete the *Ichang* in specified time; and that to finish the ship the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., was paid a sum exceeding the sum which the bank claims.

Incident Occurs on Shanghai Suburban Road

Following an altercation which Mrs. H. F. Smith, wife of an American employee of the Carl Crow Co., advertising agents, had with a Chinese tailor, Chinese police entered the premises on Avenue Haig, a thoroughfare beyond the Settlement limits but under Municipal Control, at noon June 25. She telephoned to the Municipal Bubbling Well Police station and when two Municipal (foreign) police appeared on the scene they were confronted with drawn pistols in the hands of the Chinese police. In the melee that ensued one of the Chinese police was wounded.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 17th June 1931.

The prospects of the Powers calling an International onference on Silver, have been definitely ended Japan has now declined to sponsor the plan, as have the United States, Great Britain, and France. Affairs in China preclude the possibility of the initiative.

A steadily rising market has been the feature this week without the violent fluctuations we have experienced lately, speculators sold moderately, in the beginning, bnt have not been active since.

Silver—Opened on the 11th inst. at 12 3/16d. spot and forward 2nd G. $.0.26 1/4, and closes today at 12 1/8d. and G. $0.26 5/8.

India has sold: China both bought and sold: America has sold, but not since the early part of the week.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 11th inst. was 1/1 7/16d: raised on the 12th inst. to 1/2d.: where it now remains.

The market opened on the 11th inst. with sellers of T/T on London and New York at 1/2 1/16d. and G. $.28 1/4: 4 m/st Cr. 1/2 1/8d. and G. $.29 1/2: Yen Cross rate 45.37: Yen 173: Gold Bars 813. A fair business was done, and at the close 1/2 1/16d: G. $.28 3/8: Yen 172 1/4 were obtainable: Gold Bars closed at 807.20.

On the 12th inst. a steady to firm tone prevailed at the above rates which advanced to 1/2 1/4d. and G. $.28 7/8, closing at 1/2 3/16d. and G. $.28 3/4: Yen 171 1/4: Gold Bars declined from 806.20 to 801.40.

On the 13th inst. no variation took place from 1/2 1/4d. and G. $.28 7/8 for T/T: 4 m/st 1/2 1/16d. and G. $.29: Gold Bars 797.50 and closed at 797.80.

On the 15th inst. the market opened the same, but drew easier during the day to close at 1/2 1/16d. and G. $.28 1/4: Some export bills were fixed on the basis of 1/2 5/16d. and 29 1/8 and later at 1/16 and 1/8 down respectively: Gold Bars opened at 798.50 and closed at 808.20.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 89,287,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,099,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 166,860,000 an increase of $2,220,000
Estimated value Tls. 209,426,000 as against Tls. 227,625,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for May	Thursday June 11	Friday June 12	Saturday June 13	Monday June 15	Tuesday June 16	Wed. June 17
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/2.735	1/1 7/8	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/1 7/8	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
4 m/s ,,	—	1/1 15/16	1/2 1/16	1/2 1/16	1/2 1/16	1/2 1/16	1/2 1/16
T/T on India	82.390	78	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
T/T on France	763.260	718	724	724	724	724	724
T/T on N.Y.	29.845	28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8
T/T on Demand		28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		118	119	119	119	119	119
T/T on H'kong	79.430	81 1/8	81 1/8	81 1/8	81 1/8	81 1/8	81 1/8
T/T on Japan	265.750	175 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
T/T on Batavia	74.310	69 3/4	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
T/T on Straits	188.660	200	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. &D/A	1/3.610	1/2 3/4	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/2 7/8	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3
6m/s ,, B/L Cred&D/A	1/3.860	1/3	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	811.600	765	770	770	770	770	770
4m/s N.Y.Lc	31.670	29 7/8	30 1/8	30 1/8	30 1/8	30 1/8	30 1/8
4m/s ,, Docs	—	30 1/8	30 3/8	30 3/8	30 3/8	30 3/8	30 3/8

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	June 11	June 12	June 13	June 15	June 16	June 17
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	12 3/16	12 1/4	12 1/16	12 3/8	12 5/16	12 3/8
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 26 1/4	G.$.26 3/8	G.$ 26 3/8	G.$.26 1/2	G.$.26 3/8	G.$.26 3/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 807.00	Tls. 802.40	Tls. 797.80	Tls. 808.1	Tls. 800.9	Tls. 803.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	112.50 Tls.	112.80 Tls.	112.40 Tls.	112.50 Tls.	112.80 Tls.	112.40 Tls.
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.7875	72.775	72.7625	72.6625	72.675	72.55
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	2 1/2%	London on Paris	T/T 124.20
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.86 15/32
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/4
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 3/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 11 1/2
,, ,, 6 ,,	2 5/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 3/8

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

June 18, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	73 1/2	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	102 1/4	4.85
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	80	7.74
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	106 1/4	4.62
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	54	11.49
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	87 1/4	7.17
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	100	6.00
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	75 1/2	8.81
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	76	11.01
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	82 3/8	7.37
Japanese Government	6 1/2% Feb. 1, 1954	107 3/8	5.91
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	99 3/8	7.03
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	41 1/4	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6 1/2% Oct. 1, 1950	106 1/8	6.02
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.. ..	5 1/2% Nov. 1, 1957	199 1/4	5.55
Oriental Development Co..	5 1/2% Nov. 1, 1958	95 1/4	5.85
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	107 1/4	6.39
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7 1/2% Sept. 1, 1949	69	11 61
Republic of Finland ..	5 1/2% Feb. 1, 1958	77	7.50
Republic of Peru . ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	19	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	75	8.54
Saxon Public Works ..	6 1/2% May 1, 1951	68 1/2	10.23
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6 1/2% Dec. 1, 1946	75 1/2	9.56
Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	100	6.00
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	86 1/4	7.21
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	102	6.78
U. S. of Brazil	6 1/2% Oct. 1, 1957	49 1/2	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	21 1/8	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	54	—
Belgian National Rway. Peptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Am. Shares)	78 1/4	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	48 1/4	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	15 1/4	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	25 1/4	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	39 1/4	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6 1/2% July 1, 1944	60	11.05
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7 1/2% Nov. 1, 1944	10	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp. ..	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	11	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6 1/2% Sept. 1, 1959	25 1/8	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 %	1925	75	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 %	1913/60	67	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 %	1913/60	65	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 %	1912	41 1/2	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 %	1904/08	45 1/2	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 %	1908/38	79	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 %	1911/1951	24 1/2	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 %	1908/09	23	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

RABY CASTLE, April 28.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American...	*Bls.* 600	*Pls.* 2,130
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain...	*Pls.*	374
Cement	,,	1,896
Grease Lubricating, Mineral	,,	469
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength..	,,	247
Milk, Condensed	,,	38
Starch	,,	1,416
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,183

EFFNA, April 30.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America

Carbon Black	*Pls.*	176
Cotton, Raw:		
American...	*Bls.* 1625 ,,	5,723
Grease	,,	273
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,122
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	*Galls.*	10,000
,, ,, ,, bulk...	,,	10,823
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	64,475

TEXAS, April 30.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Merchantable	*Sup ft.*	482,489
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	1,002,278

BORGESTAD, May 1.

(Agents: Canadian Trading Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn...	*Sup ft.*	1,104,900
Merchantable	,,	273,220
Railway Sleepers	*Pcs.*	1,567
Laths	*Mille*	80

CHICHIBU MARU, May 1.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls* 20	*Pls.* 19.94
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	*Bls* 24	*Pls.* 24.60
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow		*Pls.* 70
Egg Yolk, Dried		,, 548
Hair, Human		,, 102
Seed, Sesamum		,, 8,786
Wool, Sheep's		,, 251
Skins, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned		*Pcs.* 2,000

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, May 1.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America

Cotton, Raw:		
American...	*Bls.* 1,900	*Pls.* 3,603
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	840
Hides, Cow	,,	53
Oranges, Fresh	,,	25
Newspapers, Old	,,	3,342
Soda Ash	,,	840
Shrimps Dried	,,	243
Saccharine	,,	30
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	10,569
Coffee	*Lb.*	2,422
Lemons, Fresh	*Mille*	134
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	5
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars	,,	806
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	579
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	*G. Units*	488,159

NANSENVILLE, May 2.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Asphalt	*Pcs.*	4,367
Flour, Wheat	,,	485
Grease Lubricating Mineral	,,	114
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk	*Galls.*	500
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	73,736
Cigars	*Mille*	3
Timber:		
Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup. ft.*	221,967
Logs, Hardwood	,,	102,433
Railway Sleepers	,,	1,085,904

DEFIANCE, May 2.

(Agents: American Pionner Line.)

To U. S. of America.

Antimony, Crude	*Pls.*	210
,, Regulus	,,	1,260
Bristles	,,	50
Brassware	,,	40
Cotton Waste	,,	575
Nutgalls	,,	84
Oil, Wood	,,	4,505
Seed, Sesamum	,,	14,705
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,379
Skins, Goat, Untanned...	,,	2,288
,, Deer	*Pcs.*	2,004
,, Doe, Untanned...	,,	7,991

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, May 4.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls* 70	*Pls.* 69.78
Yellow, Tsingtao	,, 85	,, 82.01
Silk Piece Goods		,, 1.15
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow		,, 54
Egg Albumen Dried		,, 234
,, Whole Egg,		,, 17
,, Yolk, Dried		,, 696
Intestines, Pig, Salted		,, 38
,, Sheep, ,,		,, 58
Rhubarb		,, 25
Wool, Sheep's		,, 698
Walnuts, Kernels		,, 89
Skins, Kid, Untanned		*Pcs.* 6,200
,, Lamb, ,,		,, 8,865
,, Mole, ,,		,, 5,000
,, Raccoon, ,,		,, 700
,, Sheep, ,,		,, 1,500
,, Weasel, ,,		,, 18,050

TAISHAN, May 6.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings, Corded	*Pcs.*	191
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	582
Typewriters	,,	53
Cotton Piece Goods, Grey	*Yds.*	40,551
,, Embroidery, in Skeins	*Pls.*	22
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets	,,	33
Tinned Plates Plain...	,,	150
Asphalt	,,	5,218
Grease Lubsicating Mineral	,,	345
Gum, Unclassed	,,	11
Leather, Kid	,,	2
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	630
Starch	,,	1,040
Sugar of Milk	,,	253
Sulphur Black	,,	326
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,770
,, Stalk	,,	3,933
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,862
Baking Powder	*Doz.*	316
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	*Galls.*	35,400
,, Unclassed	,,	105

PRESIDENT MADISON, May 6.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Milk, Evaporated	*Pls.*	156
,, Condensed	,,	27
Paper, Printing (Wood free)	,,	3,247
Wood Pulp, Chemical	,,	352
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn...	*Sup ft.*	499,832
Motor-cycles	*Pcs.*	8
Motor-cars	,,	4

SILVERWILLOW, May 6.

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Aluminium-foil	*Pcs.*	17
Aluminium Sheets	,,	19
Petrolatum	,,	457
Starch	,,	462
Sulphur Black	,,	683
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,266
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 94	*G. Units* 4,818

GENERAL METZINGER, May 7.

Agents: Cie des Messageries Maritimes.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* ...150	*Pls.* 554

TSUYAMA MARU, May 7.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls* 20	*Pls.* 19.90
Silk Pongees, Shantung..		,, 3.36
Egg Albumen Dried		,, 210
,, Yolk, Dried		,, 182
Antimony Regulus		,, 840
Bristles, Assorted		,, 89
Intestines, Pig, Salted		,, 29
,, Sheets, ,,		,, 42
Oil, Wood		,, 131
Skins, Goat, Untanned...		,, 1,598
,, Doe, ,,		*Pcs.* 5,000
,, Lamb, ,,		,, 2,000
,, Rabbit, ,,		,, 10,000

MENESTHEUS, May 8.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America.

Grease	*Pls.*	28
Sulphur Black	,,	561
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,877
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,162
Hats, Panama	*Doz.*	14
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	28,121
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs* 114	*G. Units.* 7,629
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	2,226

NICOLINE MAERSK, May 9.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Woollen Piece Goods	*Yds.*	56
Cotton ,, ,,	,,	134
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Scraps	*Pls.*	420
Strips	,,	747
Tin Plate Cobbles	,,	367
Tinned Plates, Decorated	,,	28
Tinned Plates, Plain..	,,	2,760
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	2,468
Ink, Printing	,,	33
Paper, Boxboard	,,	3,117
,, Bank-note	,,	32
,, Chipboard	,,	412
,, Writing	,,	12
Resin	,,	368
Stone Powder	,,	15
Sugar Milk	,,	202
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,753
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	*Galls.*	3,675
Paint	,,	64
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of	*G. Units*	3,918
Machinery	,,	2,451

GOLDEN SUN, May 11.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

To U. S. of America

Cotton Rags	*Pls.*	2,542
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	157
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	15
Hair, Human	,,	204
Seed, Sesamum	,,	45,087

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers
From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

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May I in conclusion express to you my very great appreciation of the Shanghai Ford Depot Service as rendered by Messrs. Bills Garage. I have invariably received the greatest courtesy, kindness and assistance from them Their work is particularly thorough and good, and their charges most reasonable. I have driven a good many cars of other makes previous to the Ford I got last year—I have never had such excellent service.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(signed)

Messrs. The Ford Motors, Ltd.
(Letter on file with Ford Motor Co., Exports, Inc., Shanghai)

Ford

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